

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1765.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

PRICE
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D., C.E., F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be the Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author wishes his name to be mentioned, may be addressed to Mr. JAMES PELLY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DARSHIRE, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., ALFRED NEILD, Esq., ARTHUR RANSOME, Esq., M.A., and Professor BOSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 24, for the Session. All the Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock.

The Session is divided into Three Terms—viz., from the 24th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of October. The fees payable are £10. 10s. 0d. in all, of which £5 is paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters-past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects are, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, French and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; Social Sciences, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing. Any boy may enter for the Games, and Latin and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.

There is a general Examination of the Pupils at the end of the session, and the Prizes are then given. At the end of each of the first two Terms there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from school will be allowed without a sufficient excuse, and a fine of £1 per day will be imposed for each reason submitted to and approved by the Head-Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parents or guardians.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, the 15th of October.

August, 1861.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PROSPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 2d, by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 2s, by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the R. W. JELF, D.B., Principal.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

DIRECTOR.—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1861-2, which will commence on the 7th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES AND PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

1. Chemistry—By A. W. Hoffmann, LL.D., F.R.S. &c.

2. Metallurgy—By John Percy, M.A., F.R.S.

3. Natural History—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.

4. Geology—By Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.

5. Mining—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.

6. Applied Mechanics—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.

7. Physics—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

8. Physiology—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Gibson.

Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.

Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Gibson.

Surgery—Mr. James and Mr. Spencer Smith.

Practical Anatomy—Dr. Alderson.

Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoyne.

Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton.

Dissections—Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Norton.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. Alderson.

Mineralogy—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Gray, Dr. G. Hewitt.

Mathematics—Dr. Sieveling, Botany—Dr. Dresser.

Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveling.

Botany—Dr. Sieveling.

Mineralogy—Dr. Alderson.

Geology—Dr. Alderson.

Mineralogy—Dr. Alderson.

A UNMARRIED MAN, aged 37, who has for fifteen years been accustomed to Tuition of a high character, and who obtain an appointment at SECRETARIES, LIBRARIAN, AGENTS, &c., or on some or other non-educational post, for which his education, habits and experience may qualify him. In addition to his Classical and Mathematical acquirements, he is a skilful Accountant and Book-keeper, a ready Correspondent, speaks and writes French and German, and understands Italian and Spanish. Unexceptionable references.—Address L. L. Goddard's Library, 54, Great Portland-street, W.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President,

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

The objects of the Association are—“To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the world; to employ their efforts, either with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.”

General Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.—OPENING MEETING and PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, at 8 P.M., in the Free-Trade Hall. SECTIONAL MEETINGS daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, in the Free-Trade Hall.

THURSDAY, 12th September.—SOIREE (Microscopes), in the Free-Trade Hall.

FRIDAY, 13th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

SATURDAY, 14th September.—SOIREE (Telegraph), in the Free-Trade Hall.

MONDAY, 16th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

TUESDAY, 17th September.—SOIREE (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-Trade Hall.

On THURSDAY, the 12th of September.—Important EXCURSIONS.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as Life Members, paying £10, as a composition, or Annual Subscribers, paying an admission fee of £1, and additionally £1 annually, or £10 for the meeting, paying £1. Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; or ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of £1.

Life members receive gratis copies of the Reports of the Association which may be purchased after the date of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratis copies of the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible.

Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

Annual funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing the number.

Commissions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter, or in writing, to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at The Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE,
ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE,
Local Secretaries
for the Meeting.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

Notice to Exhibitors.

Portico, August, 1861.

Gentlemen proposing to send specimens or apparatus for exhibition during the meeting, will please to address their contributions as follows:—

Zoological Specimens, to Dr. Alcock, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Botanical Specimens, to Leo H. Grindon, Esq., Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Geological Specimens, to Rev. G. Perkins, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Chemical Products, to Dr. Roscoe, Owens College, Manchester.

Philosophical Apparatus, to R. B. Clifton, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester. These must arrive before Saturday, the 31st of August.

Medical Instruments, to J. A. Robinson, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester.

All contributions must be announced in letters addressed to the gentlemen named, at the British Association, Portico, Manchester. All contributions will be carefully unpacked by skilled persons, and afterwards repacked. Carriage must be prepaid on all articles sent.

Manufacturers exhibiting their own apparatus are expected to see to the delivery, unpacking, arranging, and repacking themselves.

Philosophical Apparatus, to R. B. Clifton, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester. These must arrive before Saturday, the 31st of August.

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Manufacturers exhibiting their own apparatus are expected to provide for the unpacking and arrangement (within the limits at the disposal of the Local Committee), and to attend for the purpose at the Free-Trade Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th; and the latter day, before 3 P.M. All this apparatus must be removed by the exhibitors on Thursday, the 13th of September.

The Local Committee intend to exhibit during Soirées only, on tables, in the Free-Trade Hall. The arrangements for special soirées (see general advertisement), will not interfere with the tables appropriated for general purposes, which will remain during the week of the meeting.

The articles in the Free-Trade Hall will be insured against risk by fire, at the expense of the Committee, who will provide a general police supervision in the Hall.

Cabinet Specimens which are accepted for exhibition will be shown in locked glass cases, which, if desired, may be placed in charge of the exhibitors.

Inquiries to be addressed to the gentlemen named; or to the undersigned, at the Portico.

R. D. DARBISHIRE,
ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE,
Local Secretaries
for the Meeting.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER,
4th to 11th SEPTEMBER, 1861.

RAILWAY PASSES.

Receipt Room, Portico, Manchester, August, 1861.
The Executive Committee have arranged with the undermentioned Railway and Steam-Packet Companies, for the convenience of men and ladies attending the meeting in September, as to members or associates, PASSES entitling the bearer to a ticket to Manchester and back for one fare, between the 2nd and 14th of September:—

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
London and North-Western Railway Company.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
Great Western Railway Company.

Midland Railway Company.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company.
City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company (via Holyhead).
North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (to Fleetwood).
Belfast Steamship Company (to Liverpool).
Glasgow and Liverpool Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.

Application for these PASSES must be made (the sooner the better) to the General Secretary, Mr. D. DARBISHIRE, B.A., Portico, Manchester, stating the names of those who will use them, and if any are not yet members or associates, their full names and addresses, and the particular class of membership desired.

The pass cards will have to be exchanged at the railway or packet office for the Company's special ticket.

R. D. DARBISHIRE,
ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE,
Local Secretaries
for the Meeting.

See other Advertisements.

50, George-square, Edinburgh.

MISS BROWN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The next SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospects forwarded on application.

HARROW OR RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for HARROW. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a healthy and healthy part of the country. Terms, 20 Guineas a year, with no extra.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47 and 48 BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION, 1861-62, on THURSDAY, 1st October, 1861.

THE SCHOOL, JUNIOR PUPILS above Eight Years of Age will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 26th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

Prospects may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the Meuse, Belgium.—A Married Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in Foreign Universities, residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three FLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 29, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

A LADY, educated in France, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS or COMPANION at the end of September. Her requirements are English, French, German, Music, Drawing and the rudiments of Latin. References kindly permitted to several Clergymen. Liberal Salary required.

Address A. M., Post-Office, Coventry.

E X A M I N A T I O N S . — M R . T R A V E R S , B . A . O X O N .

and a Master in University College School, RECEIVES

to HIS HOUSE, 4, Fitzroy-square, PUPILS of the School and STUDENTS reading for the Examinations of the Universities and Civil Service.—Address to Sept. 20, Portland House, Andover, Hants.

H O M E P A R K H O U S E S C H O O L , adjoins

the Station, KING'S LANCASTER, HERTS.—The number of Boarders is limited to 12. The term of payment

will include every charge except for Instrumental Music. The School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 5th September. A Prospectus will be sent on application.

J. T. V. HARDY, B.A.

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gium.—A Married Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently

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EDUCATION, at No. 40, Southampton-row, Russell-square.
THE WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES is closed for the Vacation, and will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 9th, for the Michaelmas Term.

Mrs. WORTH, Lady Principal, assisted by other Teachers. The above School is subject to the Examination of Queen's College Professors.

E. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

FRENCH, Italian, German. — Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated to Grace the Duchess ofutherland, &c., &c.), Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—THE FRENCH, ITALIAN, & GERMAN READING-BOOKS, or alternately, on the same Terms, as one at the pupils' or his house, and language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

LITERATURE

The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown, who was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by Richard D. Webb. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

John Brown has the melancholy distinction of being the only person executed for treason during the eighty-three years since the Declaration of Independence. It is not for us to decide whether the sentence was right, or whether justice might not have been safely tempered by mercy. The highest authorities of the government in America condemned Brown, and he was legally executed for his crime. England could afford, in her greatness, to pardon Smith O'Brien; we are doubtful whether mercy to John Brown might not have been the renewal of his insane attempt. It can scarcely be doubted that the attempt at Harper's Ferry,—with the subsequent trial and execution of the criminal,—helped to hurry on the conflict which has already made thousands of widows and orphans in America. Those who would free the slave at any cost to the white man state the fact and rejoice in it. With them John Brown is first of the martyrs, and from his grave, they say, has gathered this awful storm. As some persons in England are supposed to entertain this view, it may be well for the sane and intellectual public to consider what kind of man this martyr was. We take the portrait painted by his friends.

The earliest reminiscence of John Brown found worthy of record is taken from his own confessions. "At an early age he was tempted by three large brass pins belonging to a girl who lived in the family, and stole them. In this he was detected by his mother; and, after having a full day to think of the wrong, received from her a thorough whipping." We find that John "had a very bad and foolish habit of telling lies, though he was never quarrelsome [savant]; but was excessively fond of the hard and roughest kind of plays, and could never get enough of them." In the warm weather John might generally be seen barefooted and bareheaded, with buckskin breeches, suspended often with one leather strap over his shoulders, but sometimes with two. All this twaddle about himself and his early years John Brown coolly sat down to write to a young friend in 1857, or about two years before his death.

John, who was not strong in grammar, goes on to say: "When the war broke out with England, his father commenced furnishing the troops with beef-cattle, the collecting and driving of which afforded him some opportunity for the chase on foot of wild steers and other cattle through the woods." We charitably assume that the son achieved these exploits, though, by the strict rules of grammar, they are referable to the father. Heroes are not bound by rules. We bear in mind the old cry from the Victoria Gallery, "We ain't particular about grammar, but you might close your scenes." If John assumed the right to misuse the Queen's English, he might have been honest in the matter of names. Why Captain John Brown? Who made him a Captain? He confesses that "the effect of what he saw during the war was to so far disgust him with military affairs that he would neither train nor drill; but paid fines, and got along like a Quaker, until his age finally has cleared him of military duty." We fear that many a runagate from Manassas, with as much right as

Brown to the name of Captain, had carried out the same plan.

Next we learn from John Brown how it was that he became an abolitionist "on the rampage," even in his tender years. He was staying for a short time with a "very gentlemanly landlord," who held a slave boy near his (we assume John Brown's) age, very active, intelligent and feeling, to whom John was indebted for many kindnesses. But the coloured Pip, whom John acknowledges to have been more than his equal, was badly clothed, poorly fed, and beaten with iron shovels, or anything else that came to hand, whenever the person who "brought him up by hand" felt dissatisfied. "This brought John [rising ten and goading cattle] to reflect on the wretched, hopeless condition of fatherless and motherless slavechildren, for such children have neither fathers nor mothers to protect or provide for them. He sometimes would raise the question: Is God their Father?" And this nonsense John Brown wrote down, at the mature age of fifty-seven, as advice for a young friend. But he is good enough to tell us, through the medium of his correspondent, whom we cannot refrain from regarding as an American Mrs. Harris, that "he never attempted to dance in his life, nor did he ever learn to know one of a pack of cards from another. He learned nothing of grammar [a fact superfluous to record], nor did he get at school so much knowledge of general arithmetic as the four ground rules." Among the misfortunes of his early youth he does not neglect to mention that he became the owner of a little ewe lamb, which did finely till it was about two-thirds grown, and then sickened and died. This caused him a lengthened period of mourning—"not that he regretted the pecuniary loss, for that was never his disposition, but so strong and earnest were his attachments." Remembering that it is a Yankee who writes, we can hardly accept that reference to the pecuniary loss without a grain of salt. But the next passage, which is quite beyond our comprehension, we leave to our readers, the italics being our own:

"John had been taught from earliest childhood to 'fear God and keep His commandments,' and, though quite sceptical, he had always, by turns, much serious doubt as to his future well-being, and about this time became, to some extent, a convert to Christianity, and ever after was a firm believer in the divine authenticity of the Bible. With this book he became very familiar, and possessed a most unusual memory of its entire contents."

Of what nature this familiarity was, we are not the judge; we trust, however, it was not of the sort which breeds contempt, though we confess, to our sorrow, that we have met more than one American in whom a most unusual memory of the contents of the Bible had led to a very lamentable result. The next passage of John Brown's '*mémoires pour servir*' is astounding for its cynicism; among other modes which he had of acquiring pelf, was "trading with other persons for something his father had never owned." But, as John Brown philosophically adds, "older persons have sometimes found difficulty with titles." We only hope that these sad events, which strongly evidence the tendency for annexation, took place during the period when John Brown was only "to some extent" a convert.

We do not desire to inflict absurdities on our readers, but we are compelled to follow our author, because he holds up John Brown as an example to be admired, and it is our duty to prove his claims to that title. In fact, we feel as if we ought to offer an apology for every sentence we write; but we throw the responsibility on Mr.

R. D. Webb. In 1820, then, John Brown married of course, carried on the reputable though unsavoury trade of tanner at Hudson, Ohio, and displayed his honesty by refusing to sell his leather while it retained a particle of moisture, lest his customers should be cheated in value or weight. After a while he engaged in the wool business, which brought him to England in 1848 with an enormous investment of wool, by which he lost heavily, although he was very smart, as the following anecdote will show:—

"He was noted for his skill in testing and recognizing different qualities of wool. Give him two samples of wool, one grown in Ohio and the other in Vermont, and he would distinguish each of them in the dark. I heard the following story told of him while in England, where he went to consult wool merchants and wool growers. One evening, in company with several of these persons, each of whom had brought samples of wool in his pocket, Captain Brown was giving his opinion as to the best use to be made of certain varieties, when one of the party, wishing to play a trick on the Yankee farmer, handed him a sample, and asked him what he would do with such wool as that. His eyes and fingers were then so good, that he had only to touch it to know that it had not the minute hooks by which the fibres of wool are attached to each other. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'if you have any machinery that will work up dog's hair, I would advise you to put this into it.' The jocose Briton had sheared a poodle, and brought the hair in his pocket; but the laugh went against him; for Captain Brown, in spite of some peculiarities of dress and manner, soon won the respect of all whom he met."

Whether it was the effect of the shearing process he underwent in England or not, we cannot say; but one of his ardent biographers states that while he was among ourselves he ventilated his plan for liberating the slaves; for he declared that "he held a commission direct from God to act against slavery." But finding no encouragement among sober-minded Englishmen, who only thought of the cotton crops, he returned to America, and applied to an ardent abolitionist for a grant of land in the Adirondack Mountains, to found a runaway slave colony, which land he obtained. At this time Brown had a high opinion of slaves, and in his playful way remarked, that "they were so much like folks, he almost thought they were so." Still, we must not be unjust to the man, however mistaken he might have been: hence we will quote the testimony of his lawyer, a man who would only speak on strictly mercantile principles, we may feel assured, although the last paragraph may evidence a regret.

"Mr. Otis writes:—'I became acquainted with John Brown about the year 1836. Soon after my removal to Akron, he became a client of mine; subsequently, a resident of the township in which the town of Akron is situated; and, during a portion of the latter time, a member of a Bible class taught by me. In these relations which I sustained to Mr. Brown, I had a good opportunity to become acquainted with his mental, moral and religious character. I always regarded him as a man of more than ordinary mental capacity, of very ardent and excitable temperament, of unblemished moral character; a kind neighbour, a good Christian, deeply imbued with religious feelings and sympathies. In a business point of view his ardent and excitable temperament led him into pecuniary difficulties; but I never knew his integrity questioned by any person whatever.'

It is important to learn that John Brown "never used tobacco, wine, or spirits, cheese or butter; nor did he take tea or coffee till a few years before his death." He was extremely fond of music; and "he sat listening with the most rapt attention to Schubert's Serenade, played by a mutual friend, and when the music ceased, tears were in his eyes."

When the Kansas business broke out, four

sons of John Brown proceeded to the debatable land, probably in the hope of a row, for they appear to have been a terribly belligerent family. Of course, John Brown, with his fixed idea, which had by this time degenerated into a mania, soon sold up and followed them, like the war-horse scenting the fray afar. In 1855, he reached Kansas, amply supplied with all sorts of warlike arguments in the shape of Derringers and six-shooters; and, peaceful man though he was by nature, it is plain, from his biographer's confessions, that he went there much after the fashion of the Irishman who trailed his coat through the Arcadia of Donnybrook fair, politely inviting any body to "thread on the tail of it." For an account of his conduct we are indebted to one of his biographers, whose name, however, is legion :

"I shall not soon forget the scene that here opened to my view. Near the edge of the creek a dozen horses were tied, all ready saddled for a ride for life, or a hunt after southern invaders. A dozen rifles and sabres were stacked against the trees. In an open space, amid the shady and lofty woods, there was a great blazing fire with a pot on it; a woman, bare-headed, with an honest, sunburnt face, was picking blackberries from the bushes; three or four armed men were lying on red and blue blankets on the grass; and two fine-looking youths were standing, leaning on their arms, on guard, near by. One of them was the youngest son of Brown, and the other was 'Charley,' a brave Hungarian, who was subsequently murdered at Osawatomie. Brown himself stood near the fire, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and a large piece of pork in his hand. He was cooking a pig. He was poorly clad, and his toes protruded from his boots. He received me with great cordiality, and the little band gathered about me. But it was for a moment only, for the captain ordered them to renew their work. * * In this camp no manner of profane language was permitted; no man of immoral character was allowed to stay, except as a prisoner of war. He made prayers, in which all the company united, every morning and evening; and no food was ever tasted by his men until the divine blessing had been asked on it. After every meal, thanks were returned to the bountiful Giver. Often, I was told, he returned to the densest solitudes to wrestle with his God in secret prayer. One of his company subsequently informed me that after these retirings, he would say that the Lord had directed him in visions what to do; that, for himself, he did not love warfare, but peace,—only acting in obedience to the will of the Lord, and fighting God's battles for his children's sake. It was at this time that he said to me:—'I would rather have the small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera all together in my camp, than a man without principles. It's a mistake, sir,' he continued, 'that our people make, when they think that bullies are the best fighters, or that they are the men fit to oppose these southerners. Give me God-fearing men—men who respect themselves—and, with a dozen of them, I will oppose any hundred such men as those Burford ruffians.' I remained in the camp about an hour. Never before had I met such a band of earnest men. Six of them were John Brown's sons. I left the spot with a far higher respect for the great struggle than ever I had felt before, and with a renewed and increased faith in the noble and disinterested champions of the right."

Such a man we cannot help admiring, even though we may ask what he was going to do in that galley, for he reminds us of the Old Obadiah Bind-the-evil-one-in-chains; and we doubt not that the blood of the Puritan Fathers was actively at work among the defenders of Kansas. Still, we must not be led away by sentiment;—whatever we know of the "difficulty" is derived from Northern sources and from bitter opponents of President Pierce. The title "Border-ruffians" is very telling, and has been tremendously bandied; but the South has not spoken out. If any chivalry, however, exist

in America, it is notoriously in the South, and we, therefore, are disposed to believe that the free fight that took place at Leavenworth and elsewhere in Kansas, if analyzed, would prove very much like the battle outside Manassas Junction, of which the South had enough and the North had too much. Brown, at any rate, "concluded" to quit Kansas, to find fresh fields and pastures new for his Abolitionist propensities. For this purpose he proceeded north, in the hope of inducing the Legislature of Massachusetts to vote 10,000 dollars, to defend the interests of the North in Kansas. The speech he delivered is a fair subject of quotation, for it proves the earnestness of the man.

"I saw, while in Missouri, in the fall of 1855, large numbers of men going to Kansas to vote, and also returning, after they had so done, as they said. Later in the year, I, with four of my sons, was called out, and travelled, mostly on foot and during the night, to help to defend Lawrence, a distance of thirty-five miles, where we were detained, with some five hundred others, or thereabouts, from five to ten days—say an average of ten days—at a cost of not less than a dollar-and-a-half per day as wages; to say nothing of the actual loss and suffering occasioned to many of them by leaving their families sick, their crops not secured, their houses unprepared for winter, and many without houses at all. This was the case with myself and sons, who could not get houses built after returning. Wages alone would amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars; loss and suffering cannot be estimated. I saw, at that time, the body of the murdered Barber, and was present to witness his wife and other friends brought in to see him with his clothes on, just as he was when killed. I, with six sons and a son-in-law, was called out, and travelled most of the way on foot, to try and save Lawrence, May 20th and 21st, and much of the way in the night. From that date, neither I nor my sons, nor my son-in-law, could do any work about our homes, but lost our whole time until we left, in October; except one of my sons, who had a few weeks to devote to the care of his own and his brother's family, who were then without a home. From about the 20th of May, hundreds of men, like ourselves, lost their whole time, and entirely failed of securing any kind of crop whatever. I believe it safe to say that five hundred free-state men lost each one hundred and twenty days, which, at one dollar-and-a-half per day, would be—to say nothing of attendant losses—ninety thousand dollars. On or about the 30th of May, two of my sons, with several others, were imprisoned without other crime than opposition to bogus legislation, and most barbarously treated for a time, one being held about one month, and the other about four months. Both had their families on the ground. After this, both of them had their houses burned, and all their goods consumed by the Missourians. In this burning all the eight suffered. One had his oxen stoned, in addition."

John Brown travelled about the North, attaining very cheap popularity, and displaying the chains his son had worn in Kansas. He excited a tremendous enthusiasm among the sensationalists; and Mr. Emerson said of him that "he was the most extraordinary man of his age and nation." Unfortunately, the same thing had been told Martin Chuzzlewit, several years previously, of his new Yankee friend, Mr. Jefferson Brick; and hence Mr. Emerson's admiration flashes in the pan. Still, we will let a Northerner speak about John Brown:

"Mr. Stearns, an active and generous friend of Kansas, who made Brown's acquaintance at this time, said to him one day, half jestingly, 'I suppose, Captain Brown, that if Judge Lecompte had fallen into your hands, he would have fared rather hard.' Brown turned round in his chair, and, in the most earnest tones, said, 'If the Lord had delivered Judge Lecompte into my hands, I think it would have required the Lord to have taken him out again.' A meeting of prominent friends of

freedom in Kansas was to be held on Sunday, as on no other day could a full attendance be obtained. Mr. Stearns, not knowing how the old puritan might regard this use of the day of rest, inquired if it would be consistent with his religious convictions to give his attendance. 'Mr. Stearns,' said he, 'I have a poor little ewe that has fallen into the ditch, and I think the Sabbath is as good a day as any to help her out. I will come.'

At the same time it must be confessed, that further-sighted Northerners regarded John Brown as a harmless maniac, and here and there offers were made him to attempt a "stampede" of slaves, as the better plan. We doubt whether any American out of Boston, the headquarters of abolitionism, where Garrison had produced a row by his constant reiteration of the wrongs of the negroes, earnestly desired an appeal to arms, to settle a question which, after all, is strictly personal: for the North and South, it must never be forgotten, are not fighting on the abstract question of Slavery, but on that of Free Trade and Protectionism. The Morrill tariff has far more to do with the stampede at Bull's Run, than the sentimentalism which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' evoked.

But John Brown, believing himself the Gideon of the age, ran head on at the South. It does not appear, from the present apology that he was acting so entirely on his own account as has been supposed; on the contrary, he anticipated that a large force of negroes would march down from Canada to the rescue, for the sake of emancipating their brothers. Such an idea proves how utterly mistaken John Brown must have been as to his resources; for to fancy that a negro, once free, would voluntarily run his head into the noose again, is one of those notions which would evidence a man's insanity in any court of law, save that which tried John Brown. Necessarily, the rule with the Southerners must be, woe to the conquered! and while they treat their slaves with kindness, in spite of all that may be alleged to the contrary, they claim the right to punish those persons who attempt to raise an insurrection. We need not dwell here on the issue of John Brown's attack at Harper's Ferry, or on the trial, though it produces many salient points, for they are already known to our readers; but we may safely endorse Mr. Emerson's assertion that "as for Capt. Brown himself, he is so transparent that all men can see through him."

The present volume is adorned, more or less, by a photograph of John Brown, which, after all, offers the best apology of his character. Everything about it evidences a dogged, unreasonable obstinacy,—a determination to be a martyr; in fact, the portrait gives a better idea of the Hero of Harper's Ferry than the four hundred and fifty pages of the text.

Tannhäuser; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem. By Neville Temple and Edward Trevor. (Chapman & Hall.)

We have seen too many and too brilliant imitators of Tennyson to become dithyrambic over the latest and most successful.

The writers of this poem are evidently old hands. They have attained to great mastery in the art of Tennysonian verse. Only we are not inclined to place that art in so lofty a rank as some of its admirers have done. We have said it before, and it will be none the worse for repetition, that in all creative work the great difficulty is in beginning. After the beginning, it is so easy to continue. It makes all the difference in the value of the work done, whether the inspiration originate with the writer's self or he gets his prompting from some one else.

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If he have any the least germ of creative life in him, that will grow and enrich the world. But mere imitation, though never so successful, cannot enrich the world. The utmost that it can do is to cheat for awhile. Great imitators—men whose essential motive has been imitation—never yet made poets. All who have become true poets have shown from the first a marked originality and personality. Each was himself, and possessed a style of his own. Each possibly had some model that he looked up to with emulous admiration: some have had many models. But when the poet-life kindled within him and the thought took shape, its image was not in the likeness of any model. It came forth fresh, original, from the poet's own soul. The great model of most verse-writers in our time is the Laureate. We wrong many of them, however, to use the word "model,"—for it is incentive enough if they read him and admire his poetry. They sit down forthwith to do something in that style. His muse and his music are alike irresistible. Some may stop their ears, and bind themselves, Ulysses like, to the mast of their own vessel: it is all in vain. The Syrens draw them ashore, vessel and all; and they are wrecked. Shakspeare did not tyrannize over the young mind of the present. We fancy that an individuality robust as that of Burns would hardly have resisted. He who called the poems of Shewstone "divine," and was again and again tempted to enter the pretty pagoda of Pope, would have got intoxicated with Tennyson, and gone reeling off his own solid earth to follow this new Ariel and his enchantment. But for all this the names that will live on as the poets of our time will not be those of the writers who were great imitators of Tennyson. The followers of Shakspeare stood some chance, because he dealt so much with human actions and human life. He led his readers and lovers into so close a contact with these as to strike out thoughts and feelings almost at first hand. His rich objectivity is capable of a thousand other blossoming in other minds. It is very different with the great subjective poet. His is the modern method of reaping his narrower fields,—not the bountiful way of old, that dropped almost a harvest for the gleaners. He exhausts where he goes. One had far better go back to the old ballad-writers and try something in their way, than think to become a poet by imitating Tennyson. You only say over again much worse what he had said exquisitely.

If you could get out perfectly what he wanted to say, you would find that it was just what he had said, only your impression was dim, it went but half-way to the bottom of his deeper mind. With the greatest success you can only become Interpreters in the Laureate's own House Beautiful. Not unto you, but to him is the honour and the glory. Nor will it avail, although half the critics may swear that the House belongs to you.

The art of imitating Tennyson, then, is the fatal facility of our time; and in this book it culminates. No blame be awarded to the singer for introducing so many mocking-birds. It is something to be grateful for, that his song is so pure, his influence so free from harm. It is something to rejoice over, that he has taken the place of Byron with our verse-writers. It is curious to notice how the imitations rise in the scale of excellence, as the Laureate's own works ripen towards perfection. Mr. Smith's latest book would not have been half so good, but for the stern chastity of verse in the opening "Idyll." And the "moral" of "Tannhäuser" is undoubtedly thrown in because of the success of the last of the four famous "Idylls." The

partnership in this poem is apparently adopted for the purpose that one may luxuriate in a Southern voluptuousness, and the other may come in with a timely touch of restraint. The one has—

A dangerous skill
Caught from the custom of those troubadours
That roam the wanton South, too near the homes
Of the lost gods, that crept in careless use
Among our Northern bards: to play the thief
Upon the poets of a pagan time,
And steal, to purify their embroidered lays,
Voluptuous trappings of lascivious lore.

—He, we imagine, contributed the lines of this sort:—

"Hearest thou not the happy songs they sing me?
Seist thou not the lovely floating forms?
O fair, and fairer far than fancy fashioned!
O sweet the sweetness of the songs they sing!
For thee, they sing, 'the goddess waits, for thee
With braided bloom the balmy couch is strewn,
And loosed for thee,' they sing, 'the golden zone.
Fragrant for thee that lighted spires fume
With burning incense sweet, and sweet for thee
The scattered rose, the myrtle crown, the cup,
The nectar-cup for thee,'" they sing, "Return
Thee late, too long desired..." I hear them sing,
"Delay no more delights too long delayed;
Turn to thy rest;" they sing, "...the married doves
Murmur; the Fays soft-singing tapers tend;
The odours burn the purple bowers among;
And Love for thee, and Beauty waits."

This writer plays Tannhäuser very well; the other plays "Wolfram of the Willow-brook" rather weakly.

The best part of the poem is that relating to the Princess. Of course there is a "Princess." When Tannhäuser has insulted the whole assembly at the Battle of the Bards with his song in praise of sensuality, the Princess perceives that her love is lost for ever, and the wrath of the Knights breaks out in the sudden flash of many swords:—

Uprose on every side and rustled down
The affrighted dames; and, like the shuddering crowd
Of party-coloured leaves that flies before
The gust of mid October,—all at once
A hundred jewelled shoulders, huddling swept
The hall, and slanted to the doors, and fled
Before the storm, which now from shaggy brows
Can dart indignant lightning: one alone
Of all that awe-struck womanhood remained,
The Princess. She a purple harebell frail,
That, swathed with whirlwind, to the bleak rock clings
When half a forest falls before the blast,
Rooted in utter wretchedness, and robed
In mockery of splendid state, still sat;
Still watched the waste that widened in her life;
And look'd as one that in a nightmare hangs
Upon an edge of horror, while from beneath
The creeping billow of calamity
Sprays all his hair with cold: but hand or foot
He may not move, because the formless Fear
Gapes vast behind him. Grief within the void
Of her stark eyes stood tearless: terror blanch'd
Her countenance; and, over cloudy brows,
The shaken diamond made a restless light.

There are some good lines in the Princess's pleadings for the life of Tannhäuser, amongst others, these:—

Shall Hell
Triumph through you, that triumph in the shame
Of this eclipse that blots your brightness out,
And leaves you dark in his extinguished light?
Oh, who that lives but hath within his heart
Some sense to dread the suddenness of death?
And God is merciful: and suffers us,
Even for our sins' sake; and doth spare us time,
Time to get ready, time to take farewell;
And sends us monitors and ministers.
Old age, that steals the fulness from the veins;
And griefs, that take the glory from the eyes;
And pains, that bring us timely news of death;
And fears, that teach us to be glad of life.
For who can take farewell of all his sins
On such a sudden summons to the grave?

It will be seen that the measure is of the same kind as certain speeches. There is no reason why it should ever end, any more than there is any why it should ever begin. We might point out many splendid flashes of fancy; but the worst of it is they so often strike us as being second-hand. For example, we are pleased with the image of the "last snow" melting at the coming spring-tide, and being "changed to snowy clouds"; but we soon recollect that Tennyson has it, in "The Princess," "an iceberg molten on the waste becomes a cloud." We might pursue this process of resti-

tution; but it has been somewhat overdone; and our remarks apply more to Imitation than Plagiarism.

Gazida, par Xavier Marmier. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

'GAZIDA' gained the Monthyon Prize this year, and our readers may be glad to know what sort of story our lively neighbours have crowned with the prize of virtue. 'Fanny' has had her forty editions, but 'Gazida' has been crowned by the sages of the Institute. Very few Frenchmen, we should think, ever heard of the tale of M. Xavier Marmier until they found it come from the voting urn of virtue. We confess that we were innocent of the sweet contagion. But as we like to know what our allies are about—and as we know their ways are strange and not as our ways—we forthwith sent to Paris for 'Gazida.' We have now read it. 'Gazida' is a "good" French novel; —unexceptionably moral and intolerably dull. When a Frenchman is proper, he is dreadfully proper. All original sin has been bleached out of 'Gazida,' and the human nature has been destroyed in the process. Never, since the days of little Jack Horner, was there seen so good a boy as the hero.

We have sometimes wondered if there was any human embodiment of the ideal schoolboy shadowed forth in those old-fashioned letters which were formerly written at the close of the half-year to "Dear and honoured parents"! In the novel of 'Gazida' we find him! That excellent young man M. de Vercel is the very personification and "presentment" of that half-yearly letter, with its fine upstrokes and steady copper-plate downstrokes, the joy and pride of the writing-master's heart. Let all who doubt whether in art or nature ever existed such a boy, read 'Gazida,' and they will find him there, at least. Talk of Telemachus, forsooth! Telemachus was a wild young man, who if left to himself would have developed a taste for Cremona, would have fallen in love with the lady who, Ariel-like, springs through paper hoops and alights gracefully on the back of her bounding steed. Telemachus indeed! whom Mentor himself could scarcely deliver from the wiles of Calypso, and who behaved so ill to that poor young nymph Calypso's lady-in-waiting—he is not worthy to be named on the same day with Henri de Vercel, the hero of 'Gazida.' Henri de Vercel has no sin of omission or of commission upon his conscience. Left an orphan, with a good fortune unincumbered by debts, Henri de Vercel has sought to assuage his sorrow for the death of his parents by loving a certain young lady named Marguerite, whom he had imagined to be endowed with perfections beyond the lot of even female humanity, and he had expected she would behave accordingly. But she had shamefully jilted him for the sake of diamonds, a house in Paris, and the title of Baroness. We could find in our heart to forgive her if she had had no other temptation than that of getting rid of M. Henri de Vercel. Quite unable to rally from the disappointment and the shock caused by the perfidy of his fiancée—M. de Vercel sets out to see foreign countries, to try if he can obtain forgetfulness and a little amusement. For six months he had been trying this remedy, when this book begins; and it is in the opening letter that he gives a friend the brief recital of all his woes. His friend having so often heard them at length and at large, must have been charmed to see them reduced to so compendious a proportion. Having found no comfort in the Old World, Henri de Vercel sets out for the New, with the intention of making a tour in Upper

Canada. On his road thither he performs an act of humanity towards a young Swedish orphan, who had been a steerage passenger in the vessel which brought him over to America, but before making up his mind to take the child and train him for his servant, he moralizes and records his moralizing in the following words, which may serve at once as a specimen of the style of the author and the style of the hero of this book :—

Thinking of the day on which I had seen Eric for the first time languishing upon his hammock, the naïve recital he had given me of his unhappy childhood recalled the lessons of charity so often inculcated upon me by my mother. I said to myself, that here there was a good action for me to perform, a duty to accomplish, and that, possibly, Providence itself had placed this child in my way, that I might come to his assistance. Besides, was there not an analogy betwixt his situation and mine, which ought to draw out my interest in him? Is he not an orphan, like myself, and even more unhappy than myself, for he has never known the holy joys of family love, nor the sweet caresses of a mother? and in memory of my mother, I will take charge of him. "Well, Eric," said I to him; "since your cousin is gone away, and there is no one else here of whom you can ask shelter, I will keep you with me; and we will travel together." At these words, the humble child made a movement, as though to seize my hand. Respect checked this impulse, but I saw a tear in his eye, and it seemed to me that this emotion of gratitude, this tear of the poor, won for me the benediction of Heaven.

Not at all a bad person was M. Henri de Vercel,—quite the reverse, indeed,—but the reader will agree with us, that a young man so prone to make moral reflections, and to record them in all their minuteness, is a hero likely to become rather heavy than dangerous before the story is done. M. de Vercel pursues his way no longer solitary, but accompanied by the faithful Eric, who, for the rest, if as faithful, is also as silent as a dog; but, indeed, nobody in the book ever speaks to the reader, except through the medium of M. Henri de Vercel. He goes on to Canada, where he is received by a French settler, who has a daughter "passing fair," and M. de Vercel again describes his meditations on his own emotions :—

I seek to explain to myself the unexpected emotions which the sight of Mdlle. Berthe has produced in me, and I cannot succeed. Figure to yourself a peaceful lake sleeping in its solitary basin, far from the movement of men and from dusty thoroughfares—alone—apart, like the silent retreat of a dreaming nymph; a child by chance approaches and throws into it the branch of a tree; no more is needed to agitate this placid water—to break its transparent mirror and to stir up the sand that lies beneath the surface. I offer this comparison, to give you, if possible, an idea of the confusion I experienced at the first sight of Mdlle. Berthe.

Of course, M. de Vercel imagines it impossible, if not improper, for a man to love twice in his life; however, this "jeune et candide enfant," with her eyes "d'un bleu limpide et doux qui sourient, qui rayonnent et regardent innocemment, comme les yeux d'un enfant," is his fate, his good angel, sent to heal the sorrows caused by the false Marguerite, to restore him to his faith in women, to rescue him from misanthropy, and to reward him for his virtue in general; but she has nothing to do or to say in the story, till quite the end, when she makes a little speech testifying to her sense of his excellence. M. de Vercel does not stop to make his court to Mdlle. Berthe; he proceeds to make a journey towards the Hudson Bay Company's territories, writing letters to his friend about the Indians, and giving an account of all he sees and hears. To those who have read Cooper's novels, and some of the numberless narratives of "adventures," "journeys," and

"residences" in the regions of Upper Canada, the letters of M. Henri de Vercel will seem more like compilations from other sources than descriptions of adventures on the spot. There is little story or personality in the descriptions in "Gazida" to take it out of the category of a book of geography. The party are supposed to be in search of an Indian girl, named Gazida, with whom the brother of Mdlle. Berthe is in love, and whom he wishes to marry; but Gazida has a ferocious uncle, a truly wild Indian, who wants to bestow her as a squaw upon a friend very like himself. Gazida only appears once upon the scene, that she may be described, but hers is an entirely dumb part, for she has not one word set down for her throughout the book.

To French people, the account of the North American Indians, the Canadian trappers, and the native forests may be greater novelties than they are to English readers, but to us the account given in this book seems tame and flat. The style is clumsy and stiff, more like an English work translated into French than an original work. The whole grace and spirit of the language seem to have evaporated in the effort to write an instructive book; some of the observations remind us of Madame de Genlis in their sentimental morality. When the French take to writing moral stories, they are ruthlessly indifferent to the difficulties of virtue and ignorant of the general probabilities of human nature. If we might venture to say so, they seem to be writing about a state of things they do not understand, and amongst which they do not find themselves at home. They are not amused themselves, and it is not wonderful that they should not amuse their readers. In reading "Gazida," one feels as though in the attempt to give a purer atmosphere all the vitality had been taken out of life. Perfumes, as chemists tell us, can be extracted from wonderfully ill-scented objects, but pure fresh air is the breath of heaven, and exists in its own right; people feel themselves more alive for breathing it, and they can give no other account of it. When either air or morality is so obtrusively palpable as to need to be analyzed, decomposed, and reported upon, it must be very far gone from its original purity. There is nothing to be said against "Gazida," except that it is dull. Perhaps it was written with a direct view to the sages of the Institute. It has, at all events, been crowned and neglected. The favourite heroes and heroines of the French public have not been virtuous. But they honestly apply the principle of compensation. They read "Rigolboche" and "Fanny," and they reward "Gazida."

The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By Charles John Anderson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

To the north of the British possessions in Southern Africa there is a belt of country, extending over more than ten degrees of latitude, which still offers a wide field of exploration to the geographer, naturalist, and ethnologist. The physical condition of this vast region is on the whole a repulsive one. Excessively warm days are succeeded by extremely chilly nights, torrents of rain and abundance of water by months of absolute drought and a total want of the fluid most essential to our existence. The scenery is far from pretty, and exhibits a sameness which wearies the eye and disgusts the mind. The mountains, which here and there intersect the extensive plains, seem to be just high enough to impede the progress of the travellers' wagons, but too low to offer much relief to the monotony of the scene. Endless plains,—during the rainy season overgrown with juicy herbs and abounding in freshwater pools and periodi-

cal streams, during the dry months of the year a barren-looking country, in which springs are few and far between,—make up the greater part of this singular territory. When woods or any woody vegetation are encountered, they are generally so full of spines and thorns that they seriously impede progress; and one of the most common of these plants has characteristically been termed "wait-a-bit" by the colonists. The natives scattered over this broad region are neither handsome nor intelligent; they are a roving set, often hostile towards the European, unwilling to give information which could help him on, and still more unwilling to serve as guides to travelling and exploring parties. If these touches completed the outline of the South African portion it would have little attraction indeed. But the finish has yet to come. The whole of this uninteresting groundwork is enlivened by a vast number of animals, making a great zoological garden, where the lion is still an absolute monarch, where elephants move about in herds, giraffes show their long necks over stunted acacia-trees, gigantic boars with huge tusks, and fat hippopotami, are objects of the chase, and leopards and hyenas find a never-failing source of prey in numerous species of antelopes. Of late years this well-stocked shooting ground has been frequently visited; and those who, like our author, have brought with them a stout heart, a steady aim, and a good rifle, have found travelling in this region a continued series of incident, excitement, and adventure. They have gladly put up with all the inconveniences they had to encounter: the occasional want of water, the torment of noxious insects, the treachery of the natives, the chills, the heat, and the monotonous scenery; they have breakfasted on an elephant's foot, and made their dinner off locusts and wild honey, as John the Baptist did of yore and the Hottentots do to this day. They have gone to this, and a great deal more "roughing," in order to get a chance of sending a well-directed bullet through the heart of the royal lion or the gigantic elephant of Africa. Returned to their isolated camp, tired and worn-out by the day's excitement, their slumber has often been disturbed by the dreadful howls of their attendants, and the piercing cries of an unhappy native. A lion, cat-like, pushing his way through the cattle without disturbing them, and unperceived by the dogs, is carrying off one of the travelling party. Imagine the scene!—

"Last night I was startled out of my sleep by a dreadful shriek, such as I had never heard uttered by any human being before. The thought at once struck me that the two lions which had given us such trouble on a former occasion were again prowling about, and had perhaps seized some of the Bushmen lately come to pay me a visit, who were encamped at the back of my kraal. Snatching up my rifle and pistol, I bounded out of bed, and soon found my suspicions confirmed by the dismal howls and wailings of several terrified Bushmen, whom I met hastening towards my waggon for protection. A poor lad whom we had captured the day before was giving vent to his distress in piteous lamentations for the loss of his father, whom one of the lions had destroyed. Calling to some of my people to follow, I hurried away in the direction pointed out by this poor fellow. The night, in itself intensely dark, received an additional deep gloom from the shadow of a cluster of thick-boughed trees under which we were encamped. In order, therefore, to throw some light on surrounding objects, we set fire to our temporary huts and commenced our search. Mr. Hahn also came to our assistance with a lantern: the dogs meantime kept up a furious barking; yet, with the certain knowledge that the brute was only a few paces distant from us, we could not obtain a glimpse of the cowardly murderer. At length, to the horror of us all, we stumbled on the

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mangled remains of the unfortunate Bushman who had fallen a victim to the monster. One of his arms was bitten short off at the shoulder, whilst his hand still convulsively clutched a portion of his 'dress.' This, and some portion of his intestines, was all that remained of a man alive and quite unconscious of the fate that awaited him only a few minutes before! The sight was both shocking and sickening in the extreme, and as it was now useless to continue a further search in the dark, we returned to our respective bivouacs. Sleep was, of course, out of the question. The dreadful scene haunted my imagination unceasingly, and I resolved, as soon as the day should dawn, to pursue the horrible man-eater, and terminate, if possible, his existence."

Although this chase proved unsuccessful, the man-eater and several others of his kind were shortly afterwards encountered:—

"One of the lions was some distance in the rear of the other, and I set the laggard, of course, down for the brute I had wounded. Being closely pursued by two of the dogs, he was brought speedily to bay. Now was my time; and, stepping smartly out, I was soon within fifty paces of my mark, when, stooping down, I took a deliberate aim with the elephant rifle, and fired. The bullet passed through both the animal's shoulders, and he fell, managing nevertheless to raise himself on his haunches, in which position, growling hideously, he lashed alternately his sides and the ground furiously with his tail. I, therefore, followed by Bonfield, advanced further towards him, and was about to put an end to his struggles, when the other lion, who had stationed himself in the rear, in a thick bush a hundred yards or so off, came bounding along with a ferocity of purpose in his royal countenance such as I never saw matched in one of his species. I was then in a kneeling posture, in a perfectly exposed situation, about twenty yards distant from his wounded companion. Charging past his crippled mate, this infuriated brute made directly at me. It was an awful moment, one that required all my self-possession; but having implicit confidence in my revolver rifle, I did not budge an inch. Levelling at the full broad chest of my assailant, I pulled the trigger, when—imagine the horror and consternation of the moment—my rifle missed fire! and missed again, and again! His next bound or two would, it seemed inevitable, bring me within the monster's gripe; but, whether terror-stricken at my defiant attitude, or at the click of my weapon, he turned abruptly off to the right, and was in a few seconds back in his former hiding-place, the bush, where he was lost completely to view."

Our author had often heard the natives say, on being questioned about the haunts of elephants, that in such or such a locality "they walked about as thick as cattle," and he had repeated occasion to verify this apparently exaggerated statement; and if, instead of exploring, he had turned his attention exclusively to elephant hunting, he might have had magnificent sport and a handsome profit from the sale of ivory. The scene must have been an interesting one, when our author, perched on a large ant-hill, as an ambush, watched the elephants approaching a little rivulet:—

"I had returned but a short time to my ambush, when a large herd of female elephants with their calves came on, perfectly heedless of the firing which had previously taken place. With a rush they gained the water, exactly opposite to where I was perched on my ant-hill. Soon afterwards they were joined by several other troops pouring in from different directions, consisting of cows and bulls intermixed. It was quite remarkable to observe how they ranged themselves closely side by side, like a line of infantry. They drew themselves up in single file, occupying the entire width of the water (which at that point was 300 yards broad). I estimated their numbers at between 100 and 150. The moon was just then nearly at its zenith, and shed a glorious and dazzling light on the huge creatures below. I felt no inclination to disturb so striking a picture; and, indeed, if I had been so

disposed, it would little have availed me, as the vley in the direction occupied by the elephants was totally destitute of cover. So all I could do, and did, was to look on, sigh and admire. When the elephants had ceased drinking and were about moving away, I hurried forward to intercept their retreat, and, as the very last of them was disappearing, I succeeded, with some difficulty, in shouldering my rifle and firing. The rush and the trumpeting which followed this discharge were truly appalling. The herds actually seemed to yell with rage. They were, indeed, an unusually savage lot, as I shortly afterwards discovered in an encounter which very nearly cost me my life. My last shot, though a hurried and uncertain one, took effect; a fine cow was killed by it, but her carcass was not discovered till two days afterwards. I thus brought down three elephants that night, besides wounding two others."

Though the book abounds in spirited descriptions and illustrations of such and similar scenes, our author's chief object was not the chase, but the discovery of the Nourse or Cunené, a river which is known to fall into the sea on the west coast of Africa, about lat. 17° S., and has never yet been traced further than a few miles from its mouth. When, in 1856, Mr. Andersson found himself once more at the Cape of Good Hope, after paying a visit to Europe to see his friends and publish his 'Lake 'Ngami,' he was rather disappointed in not meeting his friend Mr. Green, with whom he had intended to make an exploring expedition into the unknown interior. As he could ill afford wasting his time, he accepted the management of some mines on the borders of Great Namaqua and Damara Land. Scarcely, however, had he accepted this office than Mr. Green suddenly made his appearance at the Cape. He had undertaken an exploring expedition on his own account, penetrated from the Lake regions to Libebé, up to that time an unknown country. Mr. Green subsequently joined the late Prof. Wahlberg in an excursion to the eastward of Lake 'Ngami, chiefly with a view of hunting—an expedition which ended in the Professor being killed by an enraged and wounded elephant. Nothing daunted by the numerous hardships he had already undergone, and the untimely death of his friend, Mr. Green determined to take the field once more, this time in a direction totally different from his former wanderings, viz., in search of the river Cunené or Nourse. Two German missionaries, Messrs. Hahn and Rath, who were penetrating in the same direction, overtook the explorer on the road, and all three, forming one party, now pushed forward. They arrived in safety in the Ovambo country, and were at first exceedingly well received by King Nangoro; but they soon found that treachery was intended, and in the encounter with the bands of natives sent to murder them, they had the misfortune to lose one of their attendants, whilst the Ovambo tribe had many killed and wounded, and the king himself, alarmed at the repeated discharge of fire-arms, became so terrified that his bowels burst asunder, and he fell down dead on the spot. After such a serious impediment to their progress, the party gave up all hopes of reaching the Cunene, and forthwith returned to their respective homes. The discovery of a freshwater lake, called Onondova, situated in about lat. 21°, and long. 19°, and supposed to be about 25 to 30 miles in circumference, in some measure redeemed the credit of this expedition.

Mr. Galton and our author had, in 1850, actually passed within one day's march of this superb lake, without having the slightest suspicion of its existence, the natives, though perfectly well acquainted with it, being most reserved in communicating any information.

Mr. Andersson was disappointed at his

friend's failure in not reaching the Cunené, to which enterprise he had devoted, it would seem, considerable pecuniary assistance; and he determined to solve the problem in person. Starting from Otjimbingué, on the 22nd of March, he endeavoured to carry this resolution into effect; and the work now before us contains "a plain narrative of his adventures, accompanied by the remarks they have suggested, so to mingle information with amusement as to make a pleasant and somewhat instructive book." We have no hesitation in stating that he has fully succeeded in the literary portion of his labours, and that his production will be found an entertaining story of adventure and exploration, the interest of which never flags for a moment. A number of spirited illustrations greatly add to the value of the publication; they are drawn evidently by a skilful hand, and display wonderful boldness of outline. Of course, few will be so simple as to suppose that they were taken on the spot. The moments when an enraged elephant or a furious lion is making a charge on his destroyers are not those best suited for drawing sketches for publication. They must have been drawn from memory and description, and, regarded in this light, they are often admirable. We should have been glad if a map could have been added. Imperfect as it naturally would have been, it would have materially assisted those ignorant of the rapid progress of South African discovery during the last few years to track their way to those points our author visited, especially as most of the published atlases are still without these new additions to our geographical knowledge.

Numerous were the hardships Mr. Andersson had to undergo in his attempt to reach the Cunené; now the guides run away or lose their way; now the wagon is broken almost to atoms by falling down steep declivities; now again the cattle are 150 hours without a single drop of water. To make matters worse, the country is frequently on fire, and the flames, spreading fast and wide, threaten to consume the wayworn travellers:—

"The whole country before us was one huge lake of flames. Turning to Mortar, I exclaimed, 'Good God, our return is cut off!' I had seen many wood and grass fires, but nothing to equal this. Immediately in front of us lay stretched out like a sea a vast pasture prairie, dotted with occasional trees, bounded in the distance by groves of huge giraffe thorns—all in a blaze! Through the very midst of this lay our path. By delaying a few hours the danger would have been considerably diminished, if not altogether over; but delay in our case seemed almost more dangerous than going forward: and so on we pushed, trusting to some favourable accident to bring us through the perils we had to face. As we advanced we heard distinctly the sputtering and hissing of the inflamed grasses and brushwood, the crackling of the trees as they reluctantly yielded their massive forms to the unrelenting and all-devouring element, the screams of startled birds and other commingling sounds of terror and devastation. There was a great angle in our road, running parallel, as it were, to the raging fire, but afterwards turning abruptly into burning savannah. By the time we had reached this point the conflagration, still in its glory on our right, was fast receding on our left, thus opening a passage, into which we darted without hesitation, although the ground was still smouldering and reeking, and in some places quite alive with flickering sparks from the recent besom of hot flames that had swept over it. Tired as our cattle were, this heated state of the ground made the poor brutes step out pretty smartly. At times we ran great risk of being crushed by the falling timbers. Once a huge trunk, in flames from top to bottom, fell athwart our path, sending up millions of sparks, and scattering innumerable splinters of lighted wood all around us, whilst the

numerous nests of the social grosbeaks—the *Tector erythrorynchus*—in the ignited trees looked like so many lamps suspended in designs at once natural, pleasing and splendid. It was altogether a glorious illumination, worthy of Nature's palace, with its innumerable windows and stately vaulted canopy. But the danger associated with the grand spectacle was too great and too imminent for us thoroughly to appreciate its magnificence. Indeed, we were really thankful when once our backs were turned on the awful scene."

Notwithstanding every effort, all hopes of reaching the Cunené or any of its supposed branches had to be relinquished. Passing onwards, the difficulties of finding way and water increased; the guides decamp, two Bushmen, caught and tied together like prisoners, are compelled to show the way. At last a distant dark blue line is perceived on the horizon. Joy fills every breast, all hasten on, and before their eyes rolls in majestic grandeur a large river,—not the Cunené,—but the totally unknown "Okavango!"

"This was then, in all probability, the Mukuru Mukovanga of the Ovambo, which these people had given us to understand flowed westward. Taking it for granted that their statement was in this respect correct, I had stood some time by the water before I became aware of my mistake. 'By heavens!' I suddenly exclaimed, 'the water flows towards the heart of the continent, instead of emptying itself into the Atlantic!' For a moment I felt amazed at the discovery. 'East!' I continued to soliloquize; 'why, what stream can this then be, in this latitude and longitude? Tiouche? No; that channel alone is much too insignificant to form the outlet for such a mighty flow of water. Well, then, it must be one of the chief branches of that magnificent river, the Chobe.' This was my first impression, which was to some extent corroborated by the natives, who described this river, called by the Ovaquaangari 'Okavango,' as forking off in two directions in the neighbourhood of Libebé, one branch forming the said Tiouche, the other finding its way to the Chobe. But on more mature consideration, I strongly question the correctness both of my own impression and of the account of the natives. It is true Dr. Livingstone, in one of his early maps, lays down a river as coming from Libebé's towards Skeletu's town; and I myself, when at Lake Ngami, heard of a water communication existing between these two places. But as the Tiouche is known to send out a branch towards Chobe considerably below Libebé, i.e. south of it, called Dzo, it is just possible that this is the stream alluded to by the natives. Furthermore, the country, for a great distance about Libebé, is known to abound in immense marshes; it is probable, therefore, that the Okavango, though of such large dimensions, is more or less swallowed up in these extensive swamps, leaving merely sufficient water for the formation of the Tiouche and its inundations. Unquestionably, Dr. Livingstone, if he succeeds in revisiting Skeletu's town, will be able to settle this question."

All the villagers fled on the approach of the strangers, and it required long explanations, offered in broken language, ere they could be assured of the peaceful intention of the visitors. The great chief of this nation resided at a considerable distance to the southward of the point where the river was first struck. To this chief our author paid a visit, and found him well disposed. The canoe in which he made his way thither was conducted by "a stout, sturdy fellow, but a great blackguard," who stopped at every spot where he had a friend or acquaintance, and calling out at the top of his voice to the inhabitants, far and near, to come and have a look at the white man. Thus, very frequently, twenty or thirty people might be seen issuing from a single homestead to have a stare at the stranger and grin in his face.

It was Mr. Andersson's intention to push yet further northward, and as provisions and

water were now plentiful, and the chief whom he had visited friendly, nothing would have prevented his carrying out this intention, had not he and nearly his whole party been suddenly taken ill of fever. It cost our author a severe struggle before he could renounce his scheme; yet there was no alternative but to retreat from a district, which already began to yield such rich results of information:

"After such toils! such hardships! such sacrifices! and with the prospect of a final crowning success just dawning upon me, it may well be imagined that turned my back on the land of promise with drooping spirits and a heavy heart. Thus ended my short but memorable visit to the Okavango river. I sincerely trust that future explorers of these parts may meet with better success. An excursion up this stream towards its source would undoubtedly prove very interesting, for it is, I believe, perfectly unknown to Europeans; I doubt even whether the native Portuguese are aware of its very existence; they are certainly quite insensible to its importance in a commercial point of view. Navigable it must be throughout a great (if not the greater) portion of its course, even to vessels of some pretension. Numerous tribes, more or less intelligent, more or less traders and acquainted with the art of agriculture, possess permanent habitations along its banks. The unhealthiness of the climate may, it is true, be considered as prohibitive of any frequent or constant intercourse with this country. I strongly suspect, however, that this objection would only apply to a certain season, i.e. to the time when, the annual flow of the river ceasing, exhalations from the surrounding swamps and marshes poison the atmosphere. In the months of June, July and August, one might, I firmly believe, visit the Okavango with comparative safety. It is only, I think, in the spring, when I was unfortunately in its neighbourhood, that the malaria from the Lagoons is so fatal."

On retreating, a scheme for the destruction of the exploring party had been laid by a treacherous tribe of natives, which by some accident became known to Mr. Green, who, to his honour, at once determined to save his friend and party, and ultimately succeeded in effecting a meeting with them:

"Most deeply was I affected by this noble deed. Indeed, this single act of devotion was to me infinitely more gratifying than would be all the wealth the world has to bestow. It was heart-warming to know that at least one human bosom beat genuinely for the solitary wanderer. Dear Green! an approving conscience must be your greatest reward; but should these lines ever reach you,—and God grant they may be long!—I beg you will here accept my poor but warm and sincere thanks for your spirited resolve to come to my rescue when dangers so great, of which I was unaware, encompassed me. Believe me, this one act of heroic friendship has, in my own estimation, much more than outweighed any trifling service it has been in my power to render you. Whatever may be our future fate, when life itself shall no longer possess the charms and illusions of youth, '*hac olim meminisse juvabit*'—it will be pleasant to recall to remembrance the days of yore, and gratefully to dwell on the recollection of your humane and brotherly conduct. God speed you in your present interesting but hazardous pursuit!"

The remaining chapters are full of interesting matter, descriptive of the south-west coast and islands of Africa, which the author, it appears, repeatedly visited. True, much of the information here furnished is not new, and has been selected from various publications, but it has been put together by a critical hand, who could balance the various statements offered, and confer the weight of his own authority upon those here selected. The account given of Ichaboe, its history and its guano trade, will be perused with interest; whilst the injustice committed by a Liverpool firm against poor Mr. Livingstone (not the great traveller of the

same name), who opened this rich trade, will call up feelings of indignation in the breast of all those fond of seeing justice and fair play.

Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties.

Collectanea Archaeologia: Communications made to the British Archaeological Association.
Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

THE metaphor of the lamb resting peacefully by the side of the lion offers but a faint image of what has come to pass in respect to the temperaments of the two Archaeological Societies—the Institute and the Association. If, a few years ago, any one had ventured to hold out the anticipation that the members of either body would by-and-by solve their differences, and speak charitably of those belonging to the rival body, the prophecy would have been received with incredulity; but if, in addition, it had been presaged that some of the leading members of the Institute would not only shake hands with the Association, but even become contributors of important papers to the *Transactions* of the last-named society, the utterer of so extravagant an expectation would have been condemned as a trifler or a lunatic. Yet so it is; and this reconciliation is, in our opinion, one of the most cheering symptoms of a return to something like Christian unity in the ranks of antiquaries in general. Our archaeologists have lost in recent years much of the public estimation that would otherwise have accrued from their labours by the unseemly quarrels in which so many have taken a more or less active part. The outside public—that large body of men who do not care to enter into what have generally been the frivolous objects of dispute—conclude, naturally enough, that there are faults on both sides; and many, to our knowledge, who would otherwise have been zealous supporters of archaeology, have joined neither body, unwilling to be involved in an unnecessary partizanship.

We welcome the symptoms of approaching unity. It is not to be tolerated that two societies of this description should encourage ill feeling and personalities; and that society will rise in public esteem which shows a disposition to work for the benefit of science, discarding any feelings of jealous rivalry. There is ample room for both societies: the Institute attaching itself chiefly to the architectural and more technical branches of archaeology, whilst the Association devotes itself rather to what may be termed the miscellaneous business. Each body is now nearly equal in point of income, and neither of them gives serious symptoms of decay. On the contrary, it seems that the Association finds its Journal too limited for the extent of its communications, and hence is the present handsome commencement of a series which bids fair to become an important contribution to our stores of antiquarian knowledge.

The volume commences with a summary of the History and Antiquities of Shropshire, by Mr. Botfield, being the address read by him at Shrewsbury last August, when he so ably presided over the meeting of the society held in that town. It is a useful paper, although its author does not pretend to offer any additions of moment to our previous knowledge. It may, however, be new to some of our readers to be informed that Owen Glendower's Oak, whence that Welsh chieftain is said to have witnessed

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the discomfiture of his English allies at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, still stands at Shelton, in a garden on the right of the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, where the Welsh army lay. Wroxeter is dismissed with a brief account of the excavations made there previously to its disinterment under the directions of Mr. Wright. The earliest antiquarian report of this interesting spot will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1701, where Lyster has described a Roman sudatory, or hypocaustum, discovered at Wroxeter in that year. It is strange that so important a locality should have remained unexplored during a century and a half of antiquarian research.

The Rev. R. W. Eyton follows with an accurate but concise account of the Ancient Castles of Shropshire and its borders. Few of these edifices will be familiar by name even to the advanced student of English history. The enumerations add something to our idea of the military strength of the county in mediæval times—and that is all. Mr. Wright has a more interesting essay: an ably-written paper on the Local Legends of Shropshire, many of which, we may observe, are current in Wales under different versions. We have heard traditions like the following related by the Welsh peasantry to account for the position of large blocks of stones on the mountains which are situated between the valleys of the Conway and the Ogwen:—

"The giants are frequently associated with ruins and ancient relics in the legends of this county. In the history of the Fitzwarines we are given to understand that the ruined Roman city of Uriocnum, which we are now exploring at Wroxeter, had been taken possession of by the giants. Sometimes, in these legends, the very names of the Teutonic mythic personages are preserved. Thus, a legend in Berkshire has preserved the name of the Northern and Teutonic smith-hero, Weland, the representative of the classical Vulcan. The name of Weland's father, Wade, is preserved in the legend of Mulgrave Castle, in Yorkshire, which is pretended to have been built by a giant of that name. A Roman road, which passes by it, is called Wade's Causeway, and a large tumulus, or cairn of stones, in the vicinity is popularly called Wade's Grave. According to the legend, while the giant Wade was building his castle, he and his wife lived upon the milk of an enormous cow, which she was obliged to leave at pasture on the distant moors. Wade made the causeway for her convenience, and she assisted him in building the castle by bringing him quantities of large stones in her apron. One day, as she was carrying her bundle of stones, her apron-string broke, and they all fell to the ground, a great heap of about twenty cart-loads,—and there they still remain as a memorial of her industry. Another castle in Yorkshire, occupying an early site, was said, according to a legend mentioned by Leland in the sixteenth century, to have been built by a giant named Ettin. It is hardly necessary to remark, that this is a mere corruption of the name of the *etenas*, or giants of Teutonic mythology."

The name of Wade, introduced into this legend, shows how popular that hero was; and, perhaps, the story of his boat, which was so well known in the sixteenth century, may be recovered through the medium of local tradition. Mr. Wright gives some other instances of similar legends, one of which, respecting the origin of the Wrekin, is extremely curious, if really authentic; but local correspondents have sometimes an unfortunate propensity to exercise their ingenuity at the expense of the credulous and much-enduring antiquary.

Mr. Planche supplies a learned paper on the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury, and the Hon. Mr. Bridgeman another of local interest on the Princes of Upper Powys. Then follows an elaborate and admirable description of Shifnal

Church, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, profusely illustrated with carefully-executed drawings of the church and its architectural details. Mr. Gordon Hills industriously describes Buildwas Abbey, the ruins of which, when we last saw them, glittered in the sun as if the columns had been built on the previous day, so remarkable is the state of preservation in which the stone remains. Our legislators, who have blundered so admirably in their investigations respecting the durability of stone, need but ascertain the locality whence were procured those which were used in the erection of Buildwas.

The volume concludes with an Itinerary of Edward the Second, compiled with prodigious labour by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. On the whole, this work is creditable both to the Association and to the several contributors to its pages.

The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire. By the Rev. John Kennedy. (Edinburgh, MacLaren; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

By the tone of this book the author would seem to insist that among Scottish counties that of Ross was once as conspicuous for its good gifts as the little city of Zoar among the five cities of the plain of Siddim. There were "righteous fathers" there of old, and Mr. Kennedy fears that they are already being forgotten, and that a lifeless formality is taking the place of the ancient godliness. The minister of Dingwall ought to be acquainted with the facts and statistics referring to this matter; but it may be, in Ross-shire as elsewhere, that religion is acknowledged as such only where there is an austere, though not a lifeless, formality. We remember having heard of a Scottish minister, who, after years of absence from his native hills and valleys, returned to the locality where he had once been a shepherd of the people, and was exceedingly mortified by the change for the worse which had come over the old sheep and the younger lambs of his pasture. "In the good old days, Sir," he remarked, with an accent we will not attempt to imitate, "when the folks quitted kirk on the Sabbath-day, they passed along the street silent, moody, frowning, sunk in the deepest thought and melancholy; you'd ha' supposed some dreadful calamity had fallen upon 'em; but now all that is changed, and you behold them going homeward speaking affably to each other, smiling, walking cheerfully on, and looking just as happy as if it were any other day o' the week. Ech, Sirs, this is a grievous backsliding!"

Here were a perverted sense and estimation of religion. So also has there been, not in Scotland only, but there perhaps more prominently than elsewhere, a superabundant and too officious zeal; as when the Lowland Elders horsewhipped a Highlander on the Sunday for walking about the street instead of attending kirk, disregarding altogether his defence, that he understood no language but that of the Gael, and could not, therefore, comprehend either their prayers or their preaching. So again was the sanctity of the Lord's Day ill-cared for by those too zealous leaders of a Scottish congregation who, falling in with an irreverent fellow who happened to be whistling as they came up, attacked him with sticks, stones, and fists more effective than either, and left him with but scant breath and few whole bones in him, an example and a terror to the ne'er-do-wells who went "whistling in the streets on the Sawbboth Day!"

What are the good old times? What are so accounted by some are repudiated by others; and no doubt there are Romish priests in Scotland whose calendar of these matters is differ-

ently constructed from Mr. Kennedy's. Some of those gentlemen may discover their halcyon days in those by-gone times when the priest of the clan felt bound to subordinate the claims of his (church) chief at Rome to the wishes of his (clan) chief at home. Priest Mackenzie could be persuaded to gather the Macleods or the Munros to mass at an appointed time that his chieftain might find it convenient to butcher or to burn them. For this little service the churchman was rewarded by a levy from the clan. Such was one of the phases of the so-called "good" old days!

The Scots, who certainly proclaim themselves an exemplary people in religious matters, were very slow at reaching perfection. Long after John Knox had preached, and Calvinism had established itself among them, there were heathens in their valleys who sacrificed beasts and made oblations of milk on the hill-sides. This was bad enough; but Mr. Kennedy does not, if we construe him rightly, account this so bad as the practice of Popery or the settlement of black Prelacy! Prelatic ministers are with him baneful meddlers and "gadflies." When they were nearly got rid of, the good time promised appeared, and "after the first quarter of the eighteenth century had passed, the best days of Ross-shire began." They continued for awhile, and men,—so he assures us, with a quaintness which savours of joking,—"had as much of the comforting presence of the Lord as they were able to endure."

The decline of the Gospel era in Ross-shire is dated from the time when evictions commenced, and whole territories were depopulated, in order that the red deer might be preserved, and the gentry of the nineteenth century might be able to partake of the amusements of the savages of three centuries earlier. Since then, matters have gone from bad to worse, till the people have got for their poor comfort 'The Religion of Common Life' and 'The Gospel in Ezekiel,' which Mr. Kennedy looks upon as very naughty books.

The author, accordingly, looks back upon the ancient days and the well-girded men who illustrated godliness in an orthodox way. One of these was James Fraser, the author of a work on sanctification, a minister of great repute in the first half of the last century, and a man cursed in a fiery helmate. Here was a woman to try a poor husband's patience:—

"A cold, unfeeling, bold, unheeding, worldly woman was his wife. Never did her godly husband sit down to a comfortable meal in his own house, and often would he have fainted from sheer want of needful sustenance, but for the considerate kindness of some of his parishioners. She was too insensate to try to hide her treatment of him, and well was it for him, on one account, that she was. His friends thus knew of his ill-treatment, and were moved to do what they could for his comfort. A godly acquaintance arranged with him, to leave a supply of food in a certain place, beside his usual walk, of which he might avail himself when starved at home. Even light and fire in his study were denied him on the long, cold winter evenings; and as his study was his only place of refuge from the cruel scourge of his wife's tongue and temper, there, shivering and in the dark, he used to spend his winter evenings at home. Compelled to walk in order to keep himself warm, and accustomed to do so when preparing for the pulpit, he always kept his hands before him as feelers in the dark, to warn him of his approaching the wall at either side of the room. In this way, he actually wore a hole through the plaster, at each end of his accustomed beat, on which some eyes have looked that glistened with light from other fire than that of love, at the remembrance of his cruel wife. But the godly husband had learned to thank the Lord for the discipline of this trial. Being once at a Presbytery dinner, alone, amidst a group of

moderates, one of them proposed as a toast, the health of their wives, and, turning to Mr. Fraser, said, as he winked at his companions, ' You of course, will cordially join in drinking to this toast.' — ' So I will, and so I ought,' Mr. Fraser said, ' for mine has been a better wife to me than any one of yours has been to you.' — ' How so?' they all exclaimed. — ' She has sent me,' was his reply, ' seven times a day to my knees, when I would not otherwise have gone, and that is more than any of you can say of yours.' On the day on which her godly husband entered into his eternal rest, and a very few hours after his death, some of the elders, on learning the sad tidings, hurried with stricken hearts and in tears to the manse. To their horror, they found Mrs. Fraser outside feeding her poultry. Approaching her, one of them said, sobbing as he spoke, ' So Mr. Fraser has gone to his rest.' ' Oh yes, the poor man died this morning,' she said as she scattered the corn among the fowls; ' if you want to see the body, you may go in—chick, chick, chick.'

Probably to some such a wife is owing a minister like to the one here sketched:—

" Mr. William Mackenzie, the minister of Assynt, was almost all a minister ought not to be, yet he continued to occupy his charge till his death. Always accustomed to regard his pastoral work as an unpleasant condition of his drawing his stipend, he reduced it to the smallest possible dimensions, and would not unfrequently be absent, without reason and without leave, for many weeks from his charge. This was the usual practice, in these days, of the moderate stipend-lifters of Sutherland. The visit of one of them to Ross-shire would be an affair of a month's length, at the least, and the people never clamoured for his return. The beadle, who was also the parson's gillie, invariably accompanied the minister on these excursions. In one case the beadle was also the piper of the district, and during his absence with the minister, on one of his jaunts, a parishioner was asked when he expected the minister to return. ' I don't know, and I don't care,' was the reply; ' if he had only left the piper, he might stop away as long as he pleased.' During the latter part of his life, ' Parson William' was much addicted to drink. This was known to the Presbytery, but could not easily be proved. The people were unwilling to complain, and to give evidence against him. The awe of his office was on them in spite of all the irregularity of his life, and as a man and a neighbour he was rather a favourite. Such of them as might have been expected to act differently, cherished the hope of his yet seeing the error of his ways; and while they enjoyed the privileges of the gospel under the ministry of his assistant, they let ' Parson William' alone."

The best sketches in this volume are those of lay individuals. Here is a smith, of whom the novelists might make something:—

" A few from Dingwall regularly attended at Killemaur on Sabbath. One of these was Kenneth Mackenzie, commonly called ' the Penny Smith.' He was one of the few who succeed in keeping their original shape under all the pressure of conventional usage, refusing to take the form and fashion of those who surround them. In his dress, manner, habits and modes of thinking, he retained his own peculiarity, and would be neighbour-like in nothing. In his kilt and antique coat, he seemed to have just stepped out of the midst of the generation of the fathers. While his neighbours were engaged in idle gossip, or lounging idly by the fire, he was poring over an old Latin book, spelling through a Hebrew grammar, or writing in characters of his own devising some of his strange thoughts in a record. On the Saturday afternoon, his smithy was cleared of its iron and its tools, and seated with benches, on which, for an hour in the evening, sat the young men of the neighbourhood, while the smith gave them lessons in psalmody. Not fearing the face of man, it cost him no effort to administer a reproof, whatever the character, rank and influence of the transgressor might be. Meeting the Sheriff on his Sabbath evening walk, ' Law-makers should not be law-breakers,' the smith said to him, as he looked him

boldly in the face.—' My health requires that I should take a walk, Kenneth,' the Sheriff said by way of excuse.—' Keep your God's commandment, and you can trust Him with the keeping of your health,' was the smith's reply; ' accursed must be the health that is preserved by trampling on the law of God.'

When Dr. Parr rebuked the country housewife for not being at church, he only was met by the query, Why was he not there himself? The doctor's rebuke, however, was made in the exercise of his vocation: that of the smith seems to us simply an impertinence; but it is nationally characteristic.

Had Mr. Kennedy only allowed his volume to be sweetened a little by the savour of charity, he would have made a more favourable impression on his readers. Of that sweet grace, however, that most potential and most tender gift, there is not a trace. As conveying some idea of old scenes and old ways of life in a remote district of Scotland, the book is readable, but nothing beyond that. It too often degenerates into the unpleasantness of the " tract." The dogmatism of the author is constantly and disagreeably exhibiting itself; and his self-complacency is, if occasionally more amusing, hardly less offensive than his bigotry. He has had the chance afforded him of writing a book that should have been, for Scotland and Scottish men, an increase of such esteem as is ordinarily awarded to both. As it is, however, he has marred the fair precedent, and his country's reputation suffers for it.

The Sliding Scale of Life; or, Thirty Years' Observations of Falling Men and Women in Edinburgh. By James M'Levy. (Edinburgh, Nimmo; London, Houlston & Wright.)

The present volume of criminal revelations is a less honest but more amusing book than Mr. M'Levy's ' Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh,' published some months since, against which we could urge no grave objection than that it was a confession on the part of a famous detective officer of his inability to deal with any but vulgar rascals, and was consequently an encouragement to the shrewd and more educated rogues to persevere in their evil courses. ' The Sliding Scale of Life' invites the same criticism, and also challenges on certain other points a by no means flattering comparison with its precursor. Greater care has been taken in the selection and preparation of the stories; and the detective is made to display more sagacity and cunning and less ignorance of law and precipitancy of judgment than he exhibited at the beginning of the year. But all the advantage thus gained by one-sided caution has been lost through anxiety to tickle the taste of the public. To please the religious and humanitarian coteries, passages are introduced, eulogizing Dr. Guthrie and preaching up Ragged Schools; and to gratify those who merely seek excitement in the details of crime, recourse has been had to those tricks of grouping and colour by which the artists of melo-drama create sensations. The result is, that the sketches lack that genuineness which was the merit of the ' Curiosities.' Indeed, it is not difficult to detect in them the work of three different hands,—the writer of the confused and scarcely intelligible Preface, whose province it is to pour in the piety; Mr. M'Levy, who, besides supplying the raw material of the " Observations," philosophizes with triumphant self-consciousness on things in general; and the melo-dramatic hack, who has pointed out the entire bulk of the manuscript, introduced the epigrammatic conversations, and worked up the parts of the narratives which appeared to demand more pathos and delicacy of touch than it would be

fair to look for in a policeman. It is needless to say that of the three artists Mr. M'Levy, as a man of real experience, is by far the best. Some of his stories are very painful, and some so coarse that they are unfit for the drawing-room table; but many of them are very amusing. The reader is compelled to laugh at the coolness and daring of a fair wanderer of the Edinburgh streets who, on the irruption of a constable into her lodgings, charging her with picking five-pound note out of a gentleman's pocket, requested that she might be searched and at once be proved innocent of so terrible a crime. As the girl spoke, she put a candle into the officer's hand, and after submitting her dress to his examination, accompanied him through the house on his fruitless investigation. When the man departed, convinced that he had been on a wrong scent, the guileless creature took up the candle he had used in the search, removed it from its stick, and unfolded the secreted note with which half-an-hour before she had fixed the bougie in the socket. On another but similar occasion the same girl secreted a five-pound note in the cuff of a constable's coat, from which place of concealment her adroit fingers had the pleasure of picking it a few nights afterwards. Such stories are good in their way. Piquant also is Mr. M'Levy when he moralizes on " the calosity" of criminals, and concludes an affecting picture of a penitent thief with the following remarkable statement:—" Were a thousand such cases sent up to the Privy Council, I doubt if their obduracy in endowing ragged and industrial schools would be in the slightest degree modified."

The best, and at the same time most unpleasant, sketch in the book is the one entitled " The Club Newspaper." For a considerable time thefts of such magnitude had been perpetrated at the Queen Street Club, that the manager of the institution called on Mr. M'Levy to discover the offender. Suspicion fell on a waiter who slept out of the club. Proceeding straight to the man's house, M'Levy searched it, discovering no valuables nor any of the club property, save a few old newspapers. The papers were stolen; but they were of so slight a value that even an honest man might think there was little sin in taking them, as their owners no longer had need of them. Finding the manager would not prosecute for so trifling a theft, M'Levy returned to the waiter's house, to see if he could not extort by artifice from the man's wife further proofs of her husband's guilt. Whilst, therefore, Donald M'Leod was detained at the club, the detective thus practised on Mrs. M'Leod's fears:—

" ' Mrs. M'Leod,' said I, as the honest Gael opened the door and shut it, ' I am a little vexed, —' What's the matter? I hope naething's wrang wi' Donald?' —' Why, not much,' said I; ' I am only troubled about these old useless newspapers. The authorities up the way—dangerous creatures these authorities—have taken it into their wise heads that Donald stole the papers from the Club; nay, they have locked him up in a cell as dark as pitch, with bread and water for fare, and, I fear, no hope of anything but judgment and punishment.' —' Fearfu' news!' said the woman. ' Oh, terrible news! condemn a man for an auld newspaper!' and hiding her face in her hands, she burst into tears. I need not say I pitied her, for in reality I did; for at that time I had not the slightest reason to suppose that she could know that the papers were not given to Donald, or allowed to be taken as having served their purpose, and being consequently useless.—' But there's hope,' said I. —' Hope!' she cried, ' Hope!' as she took away her hands. ' Whaur?—how?—speak, for God's sake!' —' The charge is a small one,' said I, ' and I have no doubt it would be scored off, provided the missing money were got. I'm sure you don't have it;

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I have searched the house; but perhaps?—‘What?’ she broke in, ‘what?’—‘Perhaps you may know through Donald where it is?’ I watched her face, which was now pale. She began to think, and she did think; for if ever thought came out of a face, it might have been read in the point of her nose, sharpened by the collapse of the muscles through fear. If in this agony she sat a minute, she sat fully five; but I was patient. I turned my face from her, and looked at nothing, perhaps because my mind was directed to something. She was under a struggle; I heard the signs,—the quick breath, the heaving chest, the sobs, the efforts to suppress them,—still I was patient and painful. Sad duties ours! Yes, we must steel ourselves against human woes; nay, we must turn nature’s yearnings to the advantage of official selfishness. At length,—‘Are you sure the newspapers will be scored off?’—‘Sure.’ And then another sinking into the battle of her thoughts,—the lips quivering, the desultory movements of the hands, the jerking from one position to the other, at length calmness—the calmness of one whose agony is over,—a rest of many minutes.—‘And you’re sure,’ she said again, as she fixed her eyes upon me, with such speech in them that my soul revolted at its very wickedness. Must I admit it? Yes, it is put upon us. A lie is one thing, the keeping deep down in our hearts the truth another. The one I abhor, the other is a duty. *I knew that the money, if produced, would form a charge in place of the newspapers.* I knew she didn’t think this; but I knew also I was not bound to tell her that she was wrong in not thinking it. Nay, there are worse cases than mine, that may be and are justified every day. When robbers are at the window, and you cry, ‘Bring me the gun,’ when there is no gun in the house, you lie; but you are not bound to tell men whose hands are at your throat that you lie. *There are necessities that go beyond all moral codes, and laugh at them.* If this woman knew where that stolen money was, she was, by her own doing, under the sharp consequences of that necessity, and must abide the result as an atonement for an act not perpetrated under that necessity. Behold my logic! I am at the mercy of the public.”

Overcome by terror and the falsehood of M’Levy’s lips, the poor woman gave the policeman a roll of stolen notes. The officer, however, was not yet satisfied. He took the notes, and, after leaving the house, he returned a second time, and, by another base equivocation (a stronger word may not be used), induced the miserable creature to write on each note her name,—as evidence of her husband’s guilt:

“I took the parcel and placed it in my pocket. We mounted the stair, and Mrs. M’Leod left me. It is needless to say that I could not restrain my curiosity; nor did I try. I went down towards Princes Street Gardens, and seating myself on the parapet, proceeded to undo the red handkerchief. I found within a large bundle of bank-notes, composed of tens and fives, and upon counting them found the amount to be 1807. Now I fairly admit I was not satisfied. I wanted something more; and tying up my bundle I repaired again to Rose Street. ‘Mrs. M’Leod,’ said I, as I entered, ‘it will be necessary that you mark these notes for me. My masters, the authorities, will not believe I got them from you unless I get your name to them. Have you pen and ink?’—‘Ay,’ said she, ‘but I daurna mark them, Donald would be angry.’—‘But you forget the authorities,’ said I.—‘The authorities!’ she repeated, with a kind of a tremble at the very sound of the word.—‘Yes, they may be angry, and you know the anger of the authorities is very different from that of Donald M’Leod.’—‘Very true,’ replied she. And bringing the pen and ink I got her name to every note. I was now satisfied, and taking the direction of Queen Street, arrived at the Club, where I saw Mr. Ellis.”

The story concludes with M’Leod being sentenced to seven years’ transportation.

We do not care here to raise the question whether M’Levy did no more than his duty in thus perfidiously misleading a terror-stricken wife. We are willing to make every allowance

for his sense of duty. Let it be granted, out of charity, and for his case only, that he was right in doing what he did. Nothing, however, can be advanced in palliation of his offence against common decency in thus boasting of it. The law is a mistress who has need of many servants, and from some of them she exacts revolting services, of which it is best to speak as little as possible. She still employs hangmen and spies; but their offices are such that to dwell upon them with exultation is to offer insult to public delicacy, and to do injury to public morality.

Of course, the foregoing extracts, as likewise the entire narrative of “The Club Newspaper,” have been written up by the melo-dramatic artist already alluded to. The philosophic detective, who enlarges on “the calosity” of criminals, and the “obduracy of the Privy Council in endowing ragged and industrial schools,” troubles his head little about “necessities that go beyond all moral codes, and laugh at them.”

Recollections of a Five Years’ Residence in Norway. By H. T. Newton Chesshyre. (Newby.)

Mr. Chesshyre is a modest man. For, while your fast tourist will manufacture a goodly volume of some four hundred pages out of the very raw materials of a fortnight’s rush through foreign lands, our author’s five years’ residence in Norway has produced but a slender duodecimo. An old aunt having died, and left him a legacy, he thought that he could not do greater honour to her memory than by making a tour in Norway; and so well did he like the country and people that the tour grew into a residence of five years, during which he mixed largely with the inhabitants, and made good use of his opportunities for acquiring information. The hospitality of the Norwegians is proverbial, all travellers have experienced it; but, as will be seen by the following curious account of “drinking tankards,” it sometimes assumes an inconvenient form:

“Almost every large farmer in Guldbrandsalen owns a great silver beer-tankard, or a wooden one with a silver top, in the lid of which is inserted a British coin, taken from Sinclair and his Scotchmen, when they were slaughtered in the most barbarous manner at Kringelen, between Frøen and Laungaard. The road formerly crossed the scene of this horrid butchery: a board with a very bombastic inscription, erected by one of the peasants, marks the spot. The new road passes under the hill, and to the left of it. The Norwegians are very proud of this deed, and brag of it with as much gusto as they do of some of the chief battles of the old Norske kings. To say the best of it, it was a well-concerted and cunningly executed plan, whereby all Sinclair’s men were entrapped and killed, with the exception of forty or fifty, who were tortured for a day or two, and then delivered over to the ladies, to be made ‘hakke kied’ (mince meat) of. When the people in the neighbourhood meet with a Scotchman, their first conversation is about the battle of Kringelen; and ten to one but they volunteer to sing one of the most celebrated songs of this part, commencing,

Sinclair kam over salten hav,
‘Sinclair came over the salt sea.’ It describes his reasons for coming; how the Scotchmen murdered the Norwegians, and burned their homesteads; and how bravely the latter repulsed, and how magnificently they conquered them; but it says naught of the butchery. Some of the Norwegians who visited Mrs. D., delighted in singing to her a verse or two of this song, which considerably raised her ire; and she vented her feelings by muttering wishes in Scotch, that, if fulfilled, would have hurled her tormentors, together with all their countrymen, to the other side of Mount Etna. It was done chiefly for mischief, and for the ‘moro’ (fun) of seeing

‘Madame sindt’ (the lady angry). The drinking tankards are rather formidable affairs, containing two quarts or more: within are small projecting knobs, an inch or so apart; the tankard is passed round like the loving cup, and each man ought to drink until the liquor has decreased to the level of the centre of one of these knobs; if, however, he has exceeded, or come short, in the least degree, his next companion insists on his drinking it all, and passing it to him refilled, when a fresh start is commenced. I believe this custom is never carried into force at the present day; formerly it was very general. Ale was the liquor in common use; and if it was as potent then as some they brew now, the old Norsemen must have had strong heads, and capacious stomachs, to support many of these jugs full. Some of the tankards have been in the families for centuries, and are good specimens of ancient Norwegian workmanship. I can hardly fancy the impoverished Scotchmen, who crossed to Norway to fight for money nearly 150 years ago, could have had so many silver coins as I have seen let into the lids of these cups; they are about the size of a half-crown. Some of the farmers, who were badly off, have offered them to me for their weight in silver. No doubt many Englishmen would be glad to purchase them as curiosities.”

To any one contemplating prolonged residence in Norway, Mr. Chesshyre’s little book will be useful; and the economist who has not yet come in for his legacy may be pleased to learn that Mr. Chesshyre was boarded, lodged and waited on for nine shillings weekly, and two pence a day for his dog, at the house of a widow who had a large farm and great agricultural possessions.

NEW NOVELS.

Great Catches, or Grand Matches. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—The Author of these volumes begins his introduction in so modest and humble a strain, that what he terms “a lenient and charitable censure” is almost inevitable. He wishes, he honestly confesses, to prove that it is simply and truly only “the want of money that makes him write,” but failing in this primary object, he declares, with his hand upon his heart, that he shall feel more than repaid for all his labour and disappointed prospects, if, by his unpretending story, he “can furnish one single individual with an hour’s amusement, or beguile an unfortunate Benedick into forgetting that his spouse has taken an hour longer than usual to dress and that the horses are standing out in the rain.” With such unostentatious and disinterested views as these, the Author of ‘Great Catches, or Grand Matches’ cannot, of course, expect to establish a great reputation for anything but good-nature and self-denial. We even fear he may be subject to night-mares and is in the habit of passing—

Miserable nights,
So full of fearful dreams—of ugly sights
That, as I am a Christian, faithful man,
Would not pass another such a night
Though t’were to buy a world of happy days.

—The book is evidently the result of a series of bad nights, consequent upon heavy and unwholesome suppers. Popish plots, priests, shipwrecks, turn up in every direction. No one can look round without seeing a pair or two of frightfully bright, glaring eyes peering at him, from out of every bush and from every crack and cranny of his house. No one hires a footman or a ladies’ maid, but, under this disguise, we find a Jesuit priest or a nun. The young ladies cannot go out to pick a few ferns, but they are seized and gagged and thrown recklessly into ditches, even under the very shadow of their paternal roofs, or are carried off to sea in mysterious sailing vessels, and go through such fearful hardships, by sea and land, that it makes one’s blood run cold to think of them. Jesuits dress up as fascinating young men, as rich old uncles, as valets, as tutors, as seafaring men, as old gipsy women. Nobody can stir hand or foot without stepping into some hidden snare or some “diabolical Popish plot.” If a quarter of the adventures happening to the luckless hero and heroine of this romance could, by

any possibility, occur in real life existence would be a burden to us. Fortunately, however, we may feel tolerably secure from any such fate in these days of gas-lamps, policemen and common-sense. Without too much strain therefore upon our nervous systems, there is something actually fascinating in the constant succession of horrors related in this novel, and the most irritable and impatient of husbands might be soothed and disarmed by a timely application of 'Great Catches,' &c. We must honestly own, that the more rational and probable parts of the story therein related are by no means without merit. There is much truth and some talent in the description of the society of the little country town of Staunton Bridge. The Hon. Mrs. Plantagenet is depicted much in the style of Mrs. Trollope's 'Widow Barnaby,' and if the author will only condescend to drop the horrible and mysterious, and stick to the probable and the common-place, he may, one of these days, produce a very creditable work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Manual of Botany. By Prof. Bentley. (Churchill.)—Prof. Bentley has prepared, in the form of a thick duodecim of 811 pages, a work "illustrated by nearly 1,200 woodcuts," that is to say, by so many representations of the smaller organs of plants. The work is divided into three parts: the first part gives an account of the various organs of plants and of their minute anatomy; in the second, we have a brief history of the classifications in use among modern botanists; the third treats of vegetable physiology, or of the functions of the organs described in the first part. We have failed to discover much originality in these pages, which can only be regarded as a compilation from other works. The author states that his volume is intended as a practical guide to the properties and uses of plants, "a part of botany which, in the majority of manuals, is but very briefly alluded to," rather a startling announcement when we recollect what has been done by the elder Dr. Candolle, Endlicher, and Lindley, to whose 'Vegetable Kingdom' recourse has been had with no sparing hand. We must also remark that in this portion of the work as much care has scarcely been taken as was to be expected in a manual for students; thus the leaves of *Chloranthus inconspicua* are said to be employed in perfume tea in China, which is certainly not the case, the flowers alone being used for that purpose. The Spanish chestnut-tree (*Castanea vesca*) is stated to be much cultivated for its timber; a strange error, considering that its timber is almost valueless; its only use here is for hop-poles. Barcelona nuts are set down as a peculiar kind of hazel; does not Mr. Bentley know that they are merely the common Spanish nut kiln-dried? Then our two British oaks are called *Quercus pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*, a rather unusual mode of spelling common words. The North American maple sugar is described as being the produce of *Acer saccharinum*; but sugar is also, and in some places equally, obtained from *Acer negundo*. We must also take exception to such explanations of structure in the organographical division of the work, as that relating to what is called septical dehiscence. In the first place, the act of dehiscence is mixed up with the manner in which carpels are placed with respect to the placentae, two circumstances having no relation to each other; in the next place, the fruit of Umbellifers is given as an example of that form of dehiscence, an extravagant and wholly unauthorized interpretation. Blemishes like these seriously affect the value of the work to students.

The Family Save-All, a System of Secondary Cookery, supplying Excellent Dishes for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper, from Cold and other Fragments, with Invaluable Hints for Economy in the use of every Article of Household Consumption. By the Editor of 'Enquire Within,' &c. (Kent & Co.)—We commend this work for keeping the promise of its title-page. The demon of cold mutton is effectually exorcized from the domestic table; and if the wife has only the genius for following good advice, no husband can henceforth have any excuse for dining at his club—nor will the

wife, even on washing day, have any plea for not producing a good dinner. The family receipts are garnished with snippets of wise apothegms or seasoned with the salt of lively anecdote, and there is an appendix of instructions how to repair or obviate every damage that may attain the perfectness of the household gods, from chipped mantelpieces to broken china or faded curtains; whilst there is abundant comfort prepared for sunburn, stings, cuts, bruises, and other small evils. Some of the information is so easy of application, that it is a pity it should not be generally known and practically tested by all whom it may concern:—we are told, for instance, that "coffee-ground are a disinfectant and deodorizer, being burnt upon a hot fire-shovel and borne through any apartment;" also, that "hay sprinkled with a little chloride of lime, and left for one hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint." 'The Family Save-All,' will be an invaluable work, if it meets with a skilful and intelligent reader; but good advice has always been more abundant than practical disciples of the same. The editor in the preface declares, "that the book ought to be studied because its hints are realities and its receipts worthy of universal acceptance. We do not hesitate to say," continues he, "that if the hints found in this work are generally acted upon in any household, the expenditure upon the total consumption of that household will be reduced one-fourth!" This may be very true, but the secret depends on whether the owner of the book has the gift to make intelligent use of it. The mystery of hashes, stews, and savoury fragments turned into respectable and entire dishes, is one of the most erudite branches of cookery, and the "neat-handed Phyllis" more frequently fails in them than in the simpler processes of boiling and roasting. Although 'The Family Save-All' is a treasury of receipts for making something out of nothing, or next to nothing, it cannot confer the gift of realizing the "excellent savoury pudding of cold potatoes and cold meat," or to make "nourishing brown soup without meat," or to perform any of the other economical and savoury *tours de force* herein set forth.

How should we encourage the Arts?—[Comment fait-il, &c., par Louis Viardot]. (Paris, Renouard.)—If there be nothing very new in this small volume—the idea of Republican institutions being more serviceable than Royal ones to the fostering of genius having been broached before—the argument is well reasoned out, the instances are liberally assembled, and the writing is that of a temperate and cultivated thinker, who deals with a subject familiar to him in all its points and bearings. With such ample materials as lie close under his hand, M. Viardot would do the world good service if he would undertake the history of French Art on a scale larger, and admitting of greater minuteness of detail, than has been possible in any of his former works devoted to the Galleries of Europe. Too little is known of some of its best men in England; and curiosity is beginning to stir on the subject.

Love Legends of Italy—[*Legendes Amoureuses*, &c., par Paul Perret]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel.)—Fancy the stories of 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Othello' told over again in dry, deliberate French prose, and the exhausted state of the treasury of M. Perret's fancy will present itself as an object of universal compassion.—*Abbeille*, par Alphonse Dequet (same publisher), is the thousand-and-second tale of love, intrigue, the Bourse, the play-houses of Paris—which a weary pen has written for wise people not to read.

Small Romances—[*Petits Romans*, par A. de Brehat]. (Paris, Jung-Treuttel).—These belong to a time of fiction somewhat by-past,—to a period of history and taste when Kings were always seven feet high, and could keep their own palace gates against the whole world of rascaldom by the "right divine" of their prowess,—when restless individuals (especially if they had been murdered) broke their tombs and walked abroad in armour,—when pursued beauties, rode across kingdoms on horseback without tasting food or drawing bridle,—when the noblest sentiments or the most blood-thirsty execrations made up the entire conversation of men and women:

—in short, when heroines and heroes lived in a strange, waxwork, Bartholomew-Fair world which now even schoolboys and school-girls disdain to enter, and of which the tinsel is known to enlightened ladies'-maids and romantic grooms of the chamber.—It requires some strength of mind, after offering such a definition, to say that we have a corner of kindness for these old monstrosities,—preferring them to the hard, knowing caricatures of modern life and fashion which load our tables so heavily in these latter days. There is many a *Robert* as utterly impossible as the blackest of *Rugantino*, and not half so delightfully terrific to look upon; and we could name gentlewomen (to be found in novels signed with high female names) whose minute and fatiguing virtue is essentially as miraculous as the equestrian acts of the golden-haired *Lady Angelicas* to which we have alluded.—M. de Brehat's romances, which belong to Brittany, Normandy, the *Pays Basque*, and the *Pays Chartrain*, are by no means the worst of their class. They are full of wonders, and when opened will not be easily laid by.

The Indian Mail—[*La Malle de l'Inde*, par E. de Valbezen]. (Paris, Lévy.)—The subject of this book—Anglo-Indian life—is not a bad one. How is it that the East cannot be made amusing in fiction? Scott tried; but his 'Surgeon's Daughter' is the greatest, save one, of his failures.—A thoughtful tale, by the brother of the Oxford Professor of Poetry (it was said), recurs to us; but though full of talent, it was dull.—Capt. Taylor's 'Thug' was not dull, but very shocking.—There seem to be picturesque districts doomed to yield nothing. Where is the Welsh novel? Why has Sicily had never an 'Anastasius'?—But the English in India fare worse than usual on the present occasion. The most felicitous of French novelists is unlucky when he takes in hand as characters *Sir Bull* and the "delicious *Mise*," his daughter. M. de Valbezen is only one among the million, and when he means to be sprightly and ironical is only puerile and weak. On other ground than the East he might succeed better, as he writes with ease.

A few books are lying on our table, which, on account of their limited interest, or their technical character, need no particular review at our hands, and should be at once handed over to such readers as they may find. A first volume of *The Chinese Classics*: with a Translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena and Copious Indexes, by James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society, has been issued at Hong Kong. The whole work is to consist of seven volumes. The first volume contains the 'Confucian Analects,' 'The Great Learning' and the 'Doctrine of the Mean,' the Chinese text in Chinese characters and the translation in English. The work will be of importance to Chinese scholars, and not without interest to all who visit or read about the Celestial Empire.—M. Léon Pagès has translated from the Dutch an *Essay on Japanese Grammar* [*Essai de Grammaire Japonaise*], by Donker Curtius. The work in French is enriched with the elucidations and additions by Dr. J. Hoffmann, and with notes extracted from the writings of other grammarians. Messrs. Williams & Norgate are the London agents for this work.—In the title of *The Armenian Origin of the Etruscans* (Parker), Mr. Robert Ellis has stated a proposition, which in the body of his book he has worked at with great ingenuity and learning, if not with complete success. The dozen or twenty persons who may be interested in such a discussion will be warmly attracted by the arguments of Mr. Ellis.—Capt. H. G. Raerty has published two volumes on the language and literature of the Afghans, under the titles, *A Dictionary of the Pukhto, Pashto, or Language of the Afghans* and the *Gulshan-i-roh*: the latter being selections, in prose and verse, from pieces in the same tongue. These two works are published by half-a-dozen houses in London and elsewhere, including the Messrs. Longman, and are dedicated by special permission to Sir Charles Wood, as Secretary of State for India. Of the learning and ability with which the first is compiled and the second selected the name of Capt. Raerty is a sufficient guarantee.—From Mr. Franz Thimm we have received a copy in two volumes of M. Poitevin's *Nouveau*

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Dictionnaire Universel de la Langue Française. The book is somewhat like 'Richardson's Dictionary' in form and arrangement, and professes, as all French Dictionaries must, to have been based on the labours of the Academy. While it has been lying on our desk, we have found it useful, and especially for consulting the use of words by the French poets.—Mr. Sotheby's *Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton*, and Sir Alexander Malet's Translation of that part of Wace's 'Roman de Rou' which relates the *Conquest of England*, may be announced in this honourable connexion. Mr. Sotheby was a genuine gossip and collector, and, if his gossips be not always gospel and his collections not always precious, every one who knew the author will be glad to possess this record of a pleasant, humorous man. The book is very beautifully got up. The illustrations are very numerous and are uncommonly good. To the genuine lover of Milton, the copious similes of his writings are beyond price. Sir Alexander Malet's translation, published by Messrs. Bell & Daldy, is illustrated by a running copy of the Bayeux Tapestry, and accompanied, page by page, with the original text. We cannot say very much for the literary merit of the English rendering. The volume is dedicated, by permission, to the Queen.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bellewane's A Hero in Spite of Himself, by Reid, 2 vols. 11.11s. 6d.
Bennett's Montone and the Riviera as a Winter Climate, 3s. 6d. cl.
Blondin's Astounding Exploits, Moveable, 41s. 2s. bds.
Bowman's How to Make the Best of It, fe. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
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Brown's The Little Book of Knowledge, fe. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
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Lady Falkland (The), Her Life, &c., fe. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Letters, &c. Illustrative of Reigns of Rich. 3. and Henry 7. 2s. 6d.
Lushington's Agnes Selby, a Story for Children, fe. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Maunsel's Poems, fe. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Maurice's Life of Christ, and how They Were Received, 2d. ed.
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Murchison & Gekie's Geological Map of Scotland, with Notes, 5s.
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Winsom's Onward; or, the Mountain Climbers, new ed. 5s. cl.
Winsom's Vineyard Labourers, new ed. fe. 8vo. 5s. cl.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Dublin, Aug. 22, 1861.

THE Social Science Congress is at an end. The philosophers are gone to Malahide, to Bray, to Glencree, and the Vale of Avoca. Those who yesterday wrangled over the limits of religious freedom are to-day humming in pleasant places the songs of Moore and sniffing the sea breezes. Joy to them after their many labours! The whip has been heavy upon them, and they have kept in harness pretty well. The attendance in Section has been good—not so good as to be "good for nothing"; and at dinner and evening parties better. On the whole, the sages of Social Science have done their work well and have earned their rest.

It was very proper for body of practical philosophers, concerned, like Lord Brougham and M. Michel Chevalier, with Popular Education, with Law Reform, and the Treatment of Crime, to pay Ireland a visit. Ireland is often treated by foreign writers as if it were the pariah member of the British Isles—of no account in the family of nations, and of no interest to the observer, save for the picturesque poverty—the rude and blind devotion—the love of old traditions and of old associations

—which lend to it the tinge of melancholy poetry that pervades 'The Wild Irish Girl.' This poverty, this devotion and thin love remain as when the brilliant pen of Lady Morgan first drew eager eyes to the island; but they are found side by side with things which startle your philosophers. Here is the great question of Popular Education. In England you have not settled, and, apparently, you cannot settle, that Hodge and Lobb ought to be taught reading and ciphering, lest the religious principles of the country should be shocked. Your prelates and your presbyters alike declare by their acts that Hodge shall not be taught to read the Ten Commandments and sum up his weekly bills. But in Ireland we have the very best of education freely placed at the disposition of the poorest people. No man need to be left in ignorance; and though the Anglican and the Roman, the Methodist and the Presbyterian, wrangle and growl at each other, and would gladly leave Paddy and Sandy as much in the dark intellectually as Hodge and Lobb, they have not been able to have their way. Every Irish boy can learn to read and write if his parents please. It is an astonishing, but incontestable, fact—one which the philosophers have discovered—that Ireland is now a better-educated country than England; and that Irish pupils, as Lord Brougham announces, are gradually pushing the Scotch from many of those places of trust and emolument which they have long regarded as theirs in right of their superior intelligence. Should Ireland remain exceptionally favoured as regards her secular schools and colleges, we may live to see this substitution carried still further—from business into the professions, and from the professions into journalism and Parliament. Irish genius is apt and plastic. When highly trained, that genius is capable of any flight; and the zealots who oppose the secular education of the English masses, while the Government allows full play to the Irish system, may find when too late that they have been helping to transfer the intellectual rule of England from Saxon into Celtic hands.

In Ireland, too, the Law Reformer finds some of his theories outstripped. Look at the Encumbered Estates Act. Who that has to buy a field or a cottage, a mill or a fishery, does not sigh for so rapid and inexpensive a mode of transferring property as he sees in Ireland? And in this land of Donnybrook, whisky and poteen—where the landlords are believed to be eternally abducting their neighbours' daughters, and the tenants are supposed to pay their rent with a couple of slugs from a blunderbuss, we find the system of prison treatment which all other nations have to come and learn. Surely these are wonders great as anything found in Egyptian fable.

I shall not ask your readers to go with me into every Section, and to listen to every word there spoken. Some of the orators are a little dry. Enough, if we drop in here and there; just time enough to hear the best things spoken by the best men.

On Monday, Mr. Napier occupied the Congress with his discourse on Jurisprudence. He made a very long speech, from which the general reader will be glad to have these morsels, and especially the remarks on the marriage law which arose out of the Yelverton trial:—

LAW REFORM.

Two centuries and a half have elapsed since the amendment of the law engaged the attention of Lord Bacon; and in succeeding times Hale and Prynne, Bentham and Mackintosh, Romilly and Brougham, have kept on foot a standing protest against the complexity, the incoherence, the still graver defects of a system of laws which ought to be a model of jurisprudence for the civilized world. Lord Bacon's elevated and comprehensive mind sketched the outline of a great reform: the statute law to be expurgated, classified and consolidated; the common law to be digested and methodized; a standing commission to be set up in aid of current legislation. In later times commissions for the occasion have been impulsively appointed, and have been used rather (as I may say) to stop some troublesome leak than for sufficient repair. This palliative policy has but postponed the demand for an adequate remedy. The remedy which has been

approved by our President, and which he has so often and so ably advocated,—which the late Lord Langdale pressed upon the attention of Parliament,—which in 1846 was brought under the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was afterwards adopted by that able and provident statesman as a part of the comprehensive plan which he suggested for reconstructing the Executive Government of Ireland,—this remedy was ultimately approved by the House of Commons.

A PROPOSED MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

In the session of 1857 an address to the Queen was presented by the House, to which a gracious answer was promptly sent by Her Majesty, which led us to expect that a department of administration for the affairs of public justice would soon be constituted. The importance of such a department has grown into a necessity; and after the repeated conferences which I have had with statesmen and jurists, and the suggestions which I have received from those who have given to the subject the thought which it deserves, I feel myself warranted in saying that such a department might be constructed at any time, in complete consistency with the prerogative of the Crown, the precedence of the Lord Chancellor, the independence of the Judges, and the privileges of Parliament. It is competent to the Crown to appoint a Committee of Council for the affairs of public justice. There is a Committee for Trade, another for Education, and a Judicial Committee. Over the new committee, the Lord Chancellor, as the great minister of justice, would properly preside, in the absence of the President of the Council. The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster might remunerate a Vice President of the Committee, whose undivided attention might be given to jurisprudence and the amendment of the law. By an Order in Council, business relating to the affairs of public justice might be referred to this Committee. It is now generally allowed that it is useful to collect, register and digest the results of experience as to the working of the law,—and, therefore, judicial statistics should be periodically collected by and recorded in this department. These would be obtained from the several courts of justice, and might be accompanied by such remedial or other suggestions as the Judges or officers of these courts might think fit to add. Defects in the law would thus be disclosed, remedies would be discovered, obscurities arising from imperfect legislation (which, under the present system, rather provoke satirical exposure than induce remedial comment) might hereafter be noticed for the plain purpose of prompt amendment. The course of judicial decision might be followed, and when its authority might seem questionable, either from a conflict of judicial opinion or the disapproval of the profession, or when it would be found at variance with the known intention of the Legislature, or the current opinions of some class whose interests were specially involved,—in these and like cases the attention of the committee would be directed to the subject. It would also, from time to time, be directed to the digested results of the statistics obtained from the Courts, and would be enabled at stated intervals to make a report to the Crown on the state of the law, as administered by the Courts, and lay the foundation for such remedial measures as the Government would then feel it to be their duty to submit to Parliament. I feel myself justified, on the present occasion, in pressing on your attention the importance of having such a department as I have suggested. I have had the cordial and consistent support of Earl Russell, both in the House of Commons and in this Association; and the very eminent jurist, the present Lord Chancellor of England, in the address which he delivered on vacating the office of President of the Judicial Society, on the 21st of February, 1859, has pronounced the establishment of a Department of Justice to be the very foundation of an improved system of jurisprudence. If, indeed, jurisprudence have a moral aspect, if it be an inductive science, we must have recourse to the method by which other branches of inductive science have been advanced since the time of Lord Bacon.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

Look at what we call our marriage law. You

may search for it in the lumber room amongst the rubbish of Acts of Parliament—Irish, English and Imperial. Thoughtful men ask themselves at last—Is marriage, indeed, to remain an institution of God, or has it become the creature and convention of human law? It is, doubtless, of divine appointment; as Lord Stowell has said, in language eloquent as it is exact,—“It is the parent, not the child, of civil society.” The relation of husband and wife is constituted—completely and irrevocably constituted—by the free consent of parties competent to contract, and intending by such consent to constitute the relation. The positive law of a man cannot make more or less perfect the appointment and institution of God. It has been said, but loosely said, by great authority, that society is a party to the contract; it would be more accurate to say, that society may have an interest in its completion. In this day of religious liberty, parties competent to contract and constitute a marriage ought to have the free choice of having that marriage solemnized by such religious sanction as they may think fit to select and superadd. Marriage is *publici quia Divini juris*—it is valid everywhere, if valid anywhere. Why is this? Because it depends not on the positive or local law of man, but on the appointment of God for the whole human family. In a Christian State it is acknowledged to be the symbol of a great mystery—the union that is at once indissoluble and divine. It was reasonable to require publicity in the title to dower or to the inheritance of landed property, and in other like cases the inference of positive law is at least intelligible, and, when rightly understood, is found to belong to the law of property—not to the law of marriage. If, indeed, our laws of property were cleared of all obsolete feudalism, simplified and consolidated, then what is called the marriage question would solve itself. The State may regulate the enjoyment of property in whatever way and upon whatever condition the general interests of the community may reasonably require; but when it proceeds to annul a marriage because some conventional rule has not been observed, I am bound to declare that it exceeds its jurisdiction. Irregular and clandestine marriages, as they are called, deserve to be denounced, and ought to be discouraged by every branch of the Christian Church, and the more so as human law cannot directly deal with them. We must look to a moral remedy for moral evils: to the preventive influence of parental and pastoral care, religious training, and the restraint of improved public opinion. Where the State moulds the laws of property for the convenience of the community, it may justly require—as a matter of sound policy—that every marriage which can claim to be recognized for proprietary or other civil privileges shall have had such sanctions superadded, and been publicly recorded in such form as the interest of society may demand for its common convenience. Nothing more than this should be required. But this, be it observed, would be a part of the law of property; it leaves the law of marriage as God has left it—sacred and universal. This view is, I think, in harmony with the spirit of our ancient law. The Saxon laws of England, which have been exhumed by antiquarian research, and from which has been extracted the law which is said to require the intervention of a minister in holy orders, episcopally ordained, as necessary to the validity of marriage,—this has been extended to Ireland as a part of our ancient common law, not in a question of property, but in a case of bigamy. It has given a shock to our social system, which has not yet been quieted by any rational legislation. It is the opinion of the younger generation of the Judges, and of all the civilians and jurists with whom I have spoken on the subject, that this decision can only be supported by its own authority as a decision of the House of Lords. The direction of the Saxon law that a Mass priest should be present at the nuptials, to pronounce the benediction, may have been very proper at that time; but how can this necessarily imply that marriage then as a sacrament, which the parties could minister to each other, would be null and void without such benediction? Indeed, in the same volume of the Saxon laws will be found a canon

(p. 443), to which my attention has been referred by Dr. Auster, which directs that a priest should not be present at a marriage where a man marries a second wife or a woman marries a second husband. He is forbidden in such a case to give the benediction. There is a penance prescribed for the party who so marries; the intervention of the priest is prohibited, but the marriage is left with the inherent validity which is irrecoverably conferred by the sacramental completion. If it can be inferred from the one Saxon law which enjoys the interposition of “the Mass priest,” that a deacon who has not received priests’ orders may celebrate a valid marriage, the inference from the other laws is at least not less obvious, that their injunction was but directory, and the intervention enjoined was not essential to the validity of the marriage.

On the Section moving into its proper room, Mr. WEBSTER read the Resolutions of the Patent Law Committee as follows:—1. That all applications for grants of letters patent should be subjected to a preliminary investigation before a special tribunal. 2. That such tribunal should have power to decide on the granting of patents, but it should be open to inventors to renew their application notwithstanding previous refusals. 3. That the said tribunal should be formed by a permanent and salaried Judge, assisted, when necessary, by the advice of scientific assessors, and that its sittings should be public. 4. That the same tribunal should have exclusive jurisdiction to try patent causes, subject to a right of appeal. 5. That the jurisdiction of such a tribunal should be extended to the trial of all questions of copyright and registrations of design. 6. That the scientific assessors for the trial of patent causes should be five in number, to be chosen from a panel to be nominated by the Commissioners of Patents, for the adjudication upon facts, when deemed necessary by the Judge, or demanded by either of the parties. 7. That the right of appeal should be to either of the Courts of Exchequer Chamber, with a final appeal to the House of Lords. 8. That, for the preliminary examination, the assessors, if the Judge require their assistance, should be two in number, named by the Commissioners of Patents, from the existing panel; the decision to rest with the Judge. 9. That the committee approve of the principle of compelling patentees to grant licences on terms to be fixed by arbitration, or, in case the parties should not agree to such arbitration, then by the proposed tribunal, or by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the said tribunal. 10. That a report be drawn up in conformity with the resolutions passed by this committee, and that the Council, if such report be approved by them, be requested to allow it to be read at the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Manchester this year.

Mr. D. C. HERON, Q.C., in the absence of Mr. Arthur Symonds, read a paper ‘On the Constitution of Tribunals.’

Mr. WHITESIDE read a paper ‘On the Progress of Legislation in Criminal Law.’

The Department of EDUCATION met in the Court of Exchequer; Sir JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE, President, in the chair.

Miss CARPENTER read a paper ‘On the Application of the Principles of Education in Schools for the Lower Classes of Society.’

The Rev. NASH STEPHENSON, Incumbent of Shirley, near Birmingham, Educational Secretary of the Association, and Secretary to the Educational Board for the Archdeaconry of Coventry, read a paper ‘On the Education Commissioners’ Plan for rendering Assistance to the Schools of the Independent Poor.’

The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK read a paper ‘On the Educational Position of the Established Church in Ireland.’ This paper gave rise to a discussion that would have done no disservice to the fiercest of your English zealots. The sooner this discussion is forgotten, the better it will be for all parties.

The Department of REFORMATION and PUNISHMENT met in the Court of Common Pleas; the ATTORNEY GENERAL presided.

The Rev. J. H. MONAHAN read a paper ‘On Irish Protestant Reformatory Schools.’

The Rev. J. FISH read a paper ‘On the Disposal of Boys from Reformatories.’

Mr. HILL, Recorder of Birmingham, read a paper, by his daughter, Miss Hill, ‘On the present Position of Mettray.’

A paper by the Rev. Mr. LYNCH, ‘On the Spirit of the Reformatory Acts in force,’ was read by the Secretary.

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presided.

Dr. MOOKE read a paper ‘On the more Prominent Causes of an Excessive Mortality in Early Life.’

Dr. A. HARKIN read a paper ‘On Births, Deaths, and Diseases.’

Dr. LANKESTER read a paper by John Beddoe, M.D., ‘On the Physical Degeneration of Town Populations.’

Dr. LYONS read a paper, written by Miss Florence Nightingale, ‘On Hospital Statistics.’ In this paper Miss Nightingale recommended that sites which should be chosen for hospitals should be those enjoying a sheltered position, that the buildings should not be erected too high, but that each apartment should be lofty, airy, and spacious, and on no account to be overcrowded. She strongly advocated the necessity of having well-trained nurses—those who had been regularly educated in hospitals—to take charge of the sick.

Over the department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Judge LONGFIELD presided.

The SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. H. G. REID, ‘On the Building Strike of the Present Year at Edinburgh,’ and a paper by Mr. F. HARRISON, M.A., ‘On the Building Strike of the Present Year in London.’

Dr. W. N. HANCOCK read a paper ‘On the Journeymen Bakers’ Case.’

Mr. W. NEWTON read a paper ‘On the Origin, Progress, and Recent Position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.’

Mr. M. O’SHAUGHNESSY, as Secretary of the Department, read a paper ‘On the general Aversion of Employers to treat with the Representatives of their Workers on Matters in dispute,’ sent in by the Council of United Trades; and Mr. J. SCOTT, a paper ‘On the Logic of the Labour Problem; or, the Production, Distribution, and Exchange of Wealth upon Equitable Principles.’

Mr. WRIGHT, in reference to the second of these three papers, dealing with an almost similar subject, said that, so far as he knew, there was no unwillingness on the part of employers to meet and discuss matters with their workmen.—Mr. LEFEVRE, in reference to trades’ unions, said it would be better for employers to accept trades’ unions as a fact, and treat with them accordingly.—Mr. LUSHINGTON said his experience was, that trades’ unions *bond fide* represented the interests and wishes of the working man, and that the refusal of the employers to recognize them only had the effect of rendering impossible an amicable understanding between employer and employed.

The department of TRADE and INTERNATIONAL TRADE was presided over by M. CHEVEAUX.

Mr. MARSH, in the absence of Mr. WESTGARTH, read a paper ‘On the Australian Gold Discovery, and its Effects on Australia.’

The PRESIDENT introduced the subject of the right of aliens to hold real estate, and advocated the justice and policy of admitting them to that right.

The PRESIDENT introduced ‘The Necessity of an Universal System of Weights, Measures and Coinage.’

Mr. LOWNES read a paper ‘On the English Practice with regard to Intermediate Port Charges.’

Mr. BAILEY read a paper ‘On General Averages.’

The second day of Sectional work was opened by the discourse of Sir J. G. SHAW LEFEVRE ‘On Popular Education.’ The chair was occupied by Lord BROUHAM, and there was an extremely large and distinguished assemblage.

After Sir John’s discourse, the Rev. W. A. WILLOCK, D.D., read a paper, entitled ‘Suggestions on the Failure of Education in the Junior Classes of Elementary Schools.’

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DAVID ROSS, Esq., read a paper 'On the Value and Advantages of the Non-vested System under the National Board.'

The wearisome and mischievous discussion of the previous morning was renewed—so much the worse for Ireland and for Popular Education.

In the Section of JURISPRUDENCE, BARON HOLTZENDORFF read a paper 'On Public Prosecutors in Prussia.'

MR. H. T. DIX read a paper 'On the Registration of Deeds in Ireland.'

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL read a paper 'On the Landed Estates Court, its History and Prospects.'

MR. WHITESIDE read a paper on the same subject.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL presided in the Department of REFORMATION AND PUNISHMENT.

MR. T. B. L. BAKER read a paper 'On Sentences with a view to Reformation or Deterrence.'

THE REV. T. R. SHORE read a paper 'On the Treatment of Adult Offenders, and the Effects of the System in Ireland.'

BARON HOLTZENDORFF read a paper 'On Police Supervision.'

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH had for its President LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

DR. P. W. MACKESY, of Waterford, read a paper 'On Dipsomania (Uncontrollable Drunkenness).'

DR. HENRY KENNEDY read a paper, entitled 'The Influence of the Food on the Intellect.'

DR. MILROY read a paper, written by J. O. M. WILLIAM, M.D., 'On the Health of Merchant Seamen.'

DR. FITZPATRICK read a paper 'On the Social and Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Ireland.'

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, MISS BESSIE PARKES read a paper 'On the Condition of the Working Women of England and France.'

MRS. EMILY FAITHFULL read a paper, entitled 'Women Compositors.'

MISS PARKES read a 'Report of the Societies for the Employment of Women, communicated by Miss Jane Crowe, who is the Secretary to the Societies.'

MRS. OVEREND read a paper 'On Remunerative Employment for Educated Women.'

MISS PARKES read a paper, communicated by MARIA S. RYE, 'On the Emigration of Educated Women; its Necessity, Respectability and Advantages.'

MR. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Secretary of the Department, read a paper, communicated by MR. JELLINEC, 'On the Condition and Prospects of Girls employed in Manufactories in Dublin.'

MR. D. SHERIFF, of Larne, read a paper 'On a General Statement of the Advantages derived from Embroidery or Sewed Muslin in the North of Ireland.'

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE and INTERNATIONAL LAW, MR. J. HERDMAN read a paper 'On the Linen Trade of Ireland,'—and MR. J. O'HAGAN read a paper 'On Belligerent Rights at Sea,'—and so ended our second day, except, I am bound to say, the renewed squabble on the National System of Education.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE, MR. C. LLOYD read a paper 'On the Admiralty Court.'

THE HON. JUDGE LYNCH read a paper 'On a Short Inquiry into the Principle of the existing Bankrupt Court, and an Exposition of its Principles in Administering the Trusts between Debtors and Creditors.'

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, MR. J. BENTLEY read a paper entitled 'The Strong Claims of the Middle Classes for Justice in the matter of Education.'

THE REV. JOHN HALL read a paper 'On Intermediate Education in Ireland,' which roused that field of controversy which all moderate men wished to see laid, for one Congress at least.

Saturday morning, as I told you in my letter last week, was set apart for our French visitor, M. Michel Chevalier. The Congress met in the Solicitors' Room, and the chair was filled by Lord BROUHAM. M. CHEVALIER, who spoke in

French, gave an admirable address, of which I shall give you the substance, marked, as before, in paragraphs, to which I ask leave to supply simple head-lines:—

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

It is an opinion which in these times has passed into the condition of an accepted rule, that international commerce ought to be encouraged because it augments the wealth and prosperity not of one only of the two contracting parties, but of both equally—as well of the party who buys as of the one who sells. This opinion, which has acquired so much authority to-day, which is about to introduce itself into the practice of States after having remained so long buried in books as a lubrication of theory destined for the amusement of learned men—this opinion, I say, has not raised itself and become powerful, but in consequence of the circumstance that the nations are changing their mutual sentiments, are abjuring their ancient animosities and the jealousy of other ages, and are preparing themselves to become sincere friends of each other. Free trade would have remained in the recesses of philosophical treatises as a Utopia, if the influential classes of different nations had not actually begun to think that which our philosopher Voltaire used frequently to say, that every European war is a civil war. It is thus that the thought of mutual approximation, of harmony, between the most civilized peoples has been the origin of the recent progress of free trade. But in its turn free trade, in proportion as it is itself established, tends to draw the peoples more closely together; for it shows them in the most visible and the most tangible manner that they are mutually necessary, that every one of them contributes to the happiness and prosperity of its neighbours, and receives from its neighbours part of its own prosperity and of its own happiness. Thus, there is happily manifested that general law of action and reaction in virtue of which the same fact is in its turn first an effect and then a cause. Thus there reveals itself the other still more important law, which forms a part of the moral condition of the human race—the law of the universal solidarity of nations.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In this point of view we have cause to rejoice; for the Treaty of Commerce between the two great nations of the West which are divided by the English Channel—England and France—will do much more than benefit France and the United Kingdom. It will be advantageous to a very great number of States, for it is destined to metamorphose the custom-houses of the whole world. Thus the treaty of commerce between the United Kingdom and France has already given occasion to a treaty of commerce between Belgium and France. In a few weeks probably it will have determined the signature of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein, or at least between France and Prussia; for that treaty has already been for several months under negotiation. In a short time, I think I can assure you of it, we shall see concluded a treaty between France and that young kingdom, called to so glorious a future, which the noble and intelligent sword of the Emperor Napoleon the Third and the patriotic perseverance of Cavour have raised from the tomb in Italy. Each one of the States which has thus signed a treaty of commerce with France in consequence of the English treaty, or which will sign one, becomes a focus of propagation for free trade; and in treating itself with other States it determines them to propagate it around themselves. It is thus that the number of labourers in the vineyard of the Lord is continually increasing.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

As you are all here practical men, seeing with pleasure and thankfulness the good which appears, but not shutting your eyes to avoid perceiving the evil, by the side of those happy changes which are under accomplishment or in preparation, you will not fail to observe the facts which are taking place in the opposite direction. It is thus that by the side of the treaty of commerce between France and England your glance is arrested with pain by the Morrill tariff, which the Northern United States have recently adopted. But the Morrill tariff is born of the war. It is the child of discord. It will

not live. The atmosphere of the nineteenth century will stifle it; for the atmosphere of the nineteenth century only suits products of another nature, of a more regular character, more conformable to the laws of harmony, and to the unconquerable want which the nations feel to interchange the fruits of their labour. One of the finest sciences that man has formed, Geology, teaches and proves to us that in proportion as during the series of the ages of the earth the atmosphere purified itself and was tempered, there were seen to appear more perfect creatures. The animals of the first times, those monstrous and hideous beings of which the forms, recovered and described by learned men, astonish and terrify us, gave place to animals less strange and more beautiful, of an organization more elegant and more refined. The Morrill tariff is like one of those ugly beasts, such as the Anoplotherium, or the Plesiosaurus, which one should attempt to rear upon the earth such as it is to-day. Vain attempt! Powerless effort! The Morrill tariff is destined soon to perish in the midst of the confusion of its authors.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

In order that commerce may be really free between the different peoples, it is not sufficient that the tariffs and Customs duties should be remodelled in a liberal spirit. To substitute a liberal tariff for a restrictive one is, without doubt, an excellent work. It is not I who would wish to diminish the share of honour and glory which belongs to the Government of the United Kingdom, as also to that of France, for the Treaty of Commerce which has marked the year 1860. In the United Kingdom a Cobden and a Gladstone; in France his Majesty the Emperor, and after him the able and courageous ministers who signed the treaty, or who facilitated it, M. Rouher, M. Baroche, M. Fould,—have the right to a tribute of praise which posterity will not fail to decree to them, and which already the present generation offers them with eagerness. But after such palms so well merited, there yet remains glory to be reaped, for there are new services to be rendered to the cause of facility of commerce and liberty of exchange. There are new efforts to make, in order that the different productions of the various parts of the planet may at all times reach easily the hands of their consumers in all countries and of all races, and subserve their happiness in the most efficacious manner possible. In order that commerce shall be really easy and free between the different peoples, there are changes to make in the laws, regulations, and usages which each people adopted in other times; for in many circumstances those laws, regulations, and usages are obstacles to commercial transactions. They are like walls which separate men, or, better still, like ditches sown with pitfalls and with caltrops. Thus, for example, it is very plain that international transactions would be freed from serious difficulties if associations formed for commerce were planned upon models differing less from one another; if the associations recognized and authorized in one State possessed a legal existence in other States, with the faculty of enforcing their rights and supporting their interests before the tribunals of foreign countries; if the legislation upon bankruptcies was more uniform; if the regulations relating to trade-marks and the copyright of designs were in better agreement, and if the protection which they assure was extended to all the world, without distinction of nationality—in other words, in order that international commerce should be really and positively free and easy, it would be necessary that the character of foreigner should cease to carry with it a sort of interdict which belongs no longer to our time, and from which each people suffers in its turn, with the consolation, little Christian or gainful though it be, of making its neighbour suffer afterwards from the same interdict.

LAWS OF NATIONS.

The legislation of the different nations ought to be subjected to a calm and conscientious examination, setting out with the principle that the foreigner ceases to be an enemy. It is, for example, not doubtful but that the *droit d'aubaine*, in virtue of which the property of a man who died in a foreign country after having

acquired possessions there was torn from his children, is now everywhere renounced. But in the same manner we must cease to refuse to the subjects of a foreign State the right of possessing land: we have in respect of real property to make a complete assimilation between foreigners and members of the nation, always with the reservation of political rights. In the same manner we shall simplify the law of naturalization, which in many instances still bristles with difficulties, and fixes an excessive duration for the preliminary residence and for the apprenticeship to the new nationality. In the same series of ideas we shall come to adopt uniform regulations for those affairs in which variety has no utility, and where no explanation can be given for its continuance, but by attributing it either to the ignorance in which people were formerly steeped on the subject of what other nations had done, or to the prevalence of a puerile spirit of contradiction. Under this head we must class the necessity of establishing harmony between the different laws and customs concerning assurances, and especially marine assurances, and also the useful uniformity in the regulations which must be made to prevent the accidental collision of ships on the high seas.

UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a question which the different States are about to be brought to the discussion of by the force of circumstances, and for the solution of which one is entitled to say that everything is already ripe. I allude to the uniformity of weights and measures, with which one ought to connect the uniformity of coins, for a coin is a measure. To name this question is sufficient to make you understand in what degree it interests international commerce; what facility it is capable of giving to it; what loss of time, without speaking of various other charges, as, for example, the cost of exchange, it must save it. You remember the story which has been often told of the traveller who entered Italy or Germany by one extremity, and who, getting his money changed at each frontier he passed, had not yet made his escape at the opposite extremity when already the whole value of his money had been devoured by the exchanges. The uniformity of weights and measures is a corollary of free trade. It follows from it by the most natural and the most direct process of deduction. On this subject there is this happy circumstance, that if one leave out of consideration an ill-founded self-love, and the spirit of routine, which is often infinitely less commendable, one does not see what motive most nations can have for remaining attached to their old systems of weights and measures. Almost everywhere, in fact, the old system is complicated, inconvenient and absurd. It would appear to have been invented in order to oblige men to make long and tedious calculations—so much so that it seems one ought everywhere to desire the adoption of a system which should be simple and logical, founded on the decimal proportion for its divisions, its subdivisions, and its multiples, and which should derive all its units of measure alike, whether of length, area, volume, solidity or weight, from a single standard by means of decimal relations. Nay, more, to this day, most States are afflicted with the scourge of a diversity of systems of weights and measures, not only in their relations with other States, but just as much in their relations with themselves; for their measures change from province to province, sometimes from district to district. If I am not deceived, this case is presented in each of the three kingdoms which compose the British Empire. Such a state of things is too inconvenient to be prolonged indefinitely. Then, consequently, the larger part, say, for example, of the British public must necessarily renounce the measures in the use of which it has been brought up. But when one must in any case change, it is better to adopt a system the convenience of which is perfect, than to take another quite as complicated and troublesome as that which one quits, and of which the only title to preference would consist in its having been employed in neighbouring provinces. When such new habits have in any case to be contracted, it is better to contract them in order to ally oneself to a system which shall be uniform for

the civilized world, than to another which shall serve for the exclusive use of a nation and suffer a troublesome diversity still to subsist for the purposes of international commerce. I will not raise here the question whether the system to which it is better that the whole world should ally itself has already been discovered, and whether the metrical system actually in use in France, and among a certain number of other peoples, and which there produces complete satisfaction, does not re-unite in a sufficient degree all the conditions which are desirable for becoming universal. Different reasons prohibit me from taking the initiative in such a proposition, and above all others my character of a Frenchman. We are in an age of free examination and free inquiry. The question of a uniform system of weights and measures for the civilized world must, if it is to be well resolved, be voted upon in its widest possible extent, and consequently in terms which shall not imply any preference already formed for the metrical system, but which, however, shall leave to that system all the chances of adoption which may belong to it in virtue of its own merit. On this occasion one may raise a question which appears to be only one of detail, but which has a considerable practical bearing. I allude to the convenience of reckoning from the same meridian in geographical maps and nautical books. In this manner the maps and nautical tables of one nation would be easily used throughout the world. For navigation this would be a veritable benefit. Formerly there had, up to a certain point, been an agreement upon one meridian. They took that of the Isle of Ferro: afterwards by national pride each State wished to have its own. There is then the meridian of Greenwich, that of the Observatory of Paris, that of Washington, and many others. I do not see what each State has gained thereby. I only see distinctly what it has lost—the power of using the maps and tables of its neighbours.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

How many other questions would still present themselves if one tried to exhaust the subject! There are some which are not only opportune at present, but which are even pressing. I will cite as an example the question of the rights of belligerents at sea. Up to what point ought the right of seizing or destroying merchandise belonging to private persons at sea to be any longer recognized in time of war, even when those private persons belong to the enemy nation? Can the respect for private property which is admitted in war by land remain without security in the case of a maritime war? Why should there be this contradiction? The Treaty of Paris in 1856 sought to establish in this respect a doctrine more respectful to the right of property than that which had up to that time been admitted; but the question has remained in suspense. Has the Treaty of Paris gone too far, or did it not stop short of its object? Upon this point, if the war which an incredible fatality has caused to break out in North America should continue, it will be necessary that the great governments shall deliberate. The confusion of ideas, which exists at present on the subject of the rights of belligerents, cannot be permitted to remain longer without compromising even the peace of the world. Another aspect of the subject which presents itself to the mind, and which deserves to captivate the intelligent and generous men who are devoted to the cause of progress, as are all the members of the Association, is this. By the force of circumstances there has been formed outside the sovereignty of particular States a sort of public domain of civilization, which the most solemn treaties have recognized. It is thus that the free navigation of certain rivers has been proclaimed, such as the Rhine and the Danube. It is thus that conventions between the most powerful governments have declared neutral the ways of communication which are being or to be constructed across certain great isthmuses of universal interest, such as the Isthmus of Panama; the effect of which will be to place every railway or canal constructed on so important a line of passage on the footing of a universal property, of which the whole world shall at all times have the use upon conditions the same for all. It is thus that the payment established formerly by

feudalism at very frequented passes, as the strait called the Sound, has been redeemed at their common charge by the combined action of all commercial peoples, through the payment, once for all, of a certain sum. The character of these pieces of property of a new class, placed under the aegis of universal good faith, and even, at need, of the military forces of all nations, calls for a peculiar legislation. What extent ought this common domain of civilized nations to acquire?

The other business of the day excited little interest.

On Monday morning, we began business, in the Department of PUNISHMENT and REFORMATION, with a long address by our Irish ATTORNEY GENERAL.—This address, rather Irish in tone, was well received. The usual practical work was done in the other Sections.

In that of JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. A. RYLAND read a 'Report of the Mercantile Legislation Committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act'; and Mr. D. C. HERON read a paper on Joint-Stock Frauds, 'Should the Accounts of Joint-Stock Companies be audited by a Public Officer?'

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Dr. D. PHELAN read a paper, 'Suggestions for the Prevention of Small-pox'; and Mr. N. ROBINSON, an Essay entitled, 'A Glance at the Dwellings of the Poor in Dublin, including Lodging-houses, Model and Otherwise.'

In the Department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Mr. H. HENNESSY read a paper 'On the Law of Fluctuation in Wages.'—Dr. R. ELLIOTT read a paper 'On Working Men's Reading-rooms as an important Modification of Mechanics' Institutes.'—The Rev. J. B. ROBINSON read a paper, 'On the Condition of the Working Classes and their Dwellings.'—A paper was also read, on the part of Miss CORBETT, 'On the Homes of Female Servants.'—The Rev. Mr. BROUGHAM read a paper 'On Woman's Work among the Female Peasantry,' by Mrs. C. A. BROUGHAM.—The Rev. J. B. ROBINSON read a paper 'On the Condition of the Working Classes,' contributed by the Rev. W. HICKEY.—Miss S. P. REMOND read a paper 'On American Slavery, and its Influence in Great Britain.'

In the obnoxious and noisy Department of EDUCATION, Miss TWINING read a paper 'On Workhouse Education.'—Miss CORBETT read a paper 'On the Advisability of introducing District Pauper Schools into Ireland.'—Mr. RAKHOL DAS HALDAR, native of Bengal, read a paper entitled 'Education in Bengal and its Results.'—The Rev. Prof. GIBSON, of Belfast, read a paper 'On the Foundation created by Erasmus Smith for Educational Objects.'

On Tuesday, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, as President of the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, delivered his address in the Solicitors' Buildings. There was a large attendance, and his lordship was very well received.—Dr. MILROY read a report 'On Quarantine.'—Dr. LANKESTER read a paper, by Mr. E. CHADWICK, 'On the Application of Sanitary Science to Public Works of Irrigation.'—Mr. P. NEVILLE read a paper 'On the Sewerage of Dublin.'

In the Department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Miss M. CARPENTER read a paper, 'What shall we do with our Pauper Children?'—Mrs. ATKINSON read a paper by herself and Mrs. WOODLOCK, 'On the Irish Poor in Workhouses.'—Mr. MARK S. O'SHAUGHNESSY read a paper 'On the Rearing of Pauper Children out of Workhouses.'—The Rev. T. O'MALLEY read a paper 'On Irish Poor Law Reform.'—Miss F. P. COBBE read a paper 'On the Sick in Workhouses.'—Major MYLES O'REILLY read a paper 'On the Superior Economy of Administration of Voluntary as distinguished from Legal Charity.'

In the Department of PUNISHMENT and REFORMATION, Mr. CHARLES H. FOOTE read a paper 'On Punishment—its Effect by way of Example.'

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Mrs. FISON read a paper 'On Practical Sanitary Work in Town and Country.'

In the Department of JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. P.

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J. M'KENNA read 'Observations on the Proposal of admitting the Evidence of Accused Persons on their Trial.'—Mr. MARK S. O'SHAUGHNESSY read a paper 'On the Changes in the Marriage Laws required, so as to ensure a complete Registration of Marriages in Ireland.'—Mr. J. C. SMITH read a paper 'On the Scotch Marriage Law.'—Dr. WADDILove, Q.C., read a paper entitled, 'The Law of Marriage and Divorce as at present existing in England, Ireland, and Scotland'; and Mr. W. O'CONNOR MORRIS read a paper on 'The Marriage Law of the Empire.'

On Wednesday, Judge LONGFIELD delivered the discourse of the year, 'On Social Economy.'

In the Department of TRADE and INTERNATIONAL LAW the Solicitor General presided.—Dr. MAGGOWAN, of New York, read a paper 'On Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan, and the necessity of a Joint Tribunal to counteract the Evil of Extra-territoriality.'

In the Department of EDUCATION, Sir R. KANE read a paper 'On the Disadvantages of Denominational Education as applied to Ireland'; and Prof. KAVANAGH read a paper 'On the present Educational Position of Roman Catholics, in relation to the State in Ireland.'

A sub-section of this Department was held under the presidency of Prof. HENNESSY. The following papers were submitted:—'A Scheme for the Adult Education of the Working Classes in Dublin,' by JAMES P. ORGAN.—'Paper Hangings, Auxiliaries to Education.'—'On the Influence of Newspapers on Popular Education,' by Mr. G. W. BLANCHARD JERROLD;—and 'On Art Education considered in its Utilitarian and Social Aspect,' by Mr. M. A. HAYES.

At a concluding meeting held yesterday, the General Secretary, Mr. Hastings, reviewed and recapitulated the business done during the week.

The lists of our proceedings will sufficiently inform you of our energy and industry. The debates on Education and on the Law of Marriage have been the most noisy and the most popular. The legends of the Yelverton trial have revived themselves from day to day. The Court has been thronged with ladies, who, on one or two occasions, have been rather shocked by the naked illustrations of the evils of our marriage laws adduced by our legal sages.

One result of the Congress, which, I hope, may lead to permanent good in Ireland, is the foundation here of a Ladies' Sanitary Association, at the head of which are Lady Charlemont and Lady Talbot de Malahide. The establishment of this branch of an important London Society is mainly due to the exertions of Mrs. Fison and Dr. Lancaster. I ought not to close these reports of the meetings of the Social Science Congress in Dublin without alluding to a point which has caused more talk here than all other topics—including the wet weather, the death of Madame Hayes, and the approaching Royal visit—put together—the attack of Dr. Cullen on Lord Brougham.

You may remember that in my letter of last week I referred to the neutral and emasculated language, due to the locality no doubt, in which the noble President of the Congress spoke of Rome. But the language, mild as it was, called down upon the noble Lord and this scientific body the wrath of Dr. Cullen. Some of us were rather startled. In the programme of the proceedings, Sunday was set down for religious service; and the various churches, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, open to the members, were duly pointed out, with the consent, or by the invitation, of the religious authorities. Among them was Dr. Cullen's church. Some members, who are not Roman Catholics, were conceding enough to accept what they considered a polite invitation to their neighbours' service; when, to their amazement, in the place of finding an expression of welcome and goodwill, they heard a violent personal attack delivered from the pulpit against Lord Brougham. I do not like to say that this incident caused a good deal of laughter out of church; but it is a positive fact, that the archbishop's denunciation has been a subject of conversation in all circles ever since Sunday.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Near Munich, August, 1861.

THE *villeggiatura* is as much an established custom in Munich as it is now in Italy, or as it was when Goldoni consecrated a series of comedies to the desire for the country and the subsequent results. The writer of an amusing paper in the well-known Viennese weekly, the *Stimmen der Zeit*, on the *Altbayern*, the regular Bavarian, says that some years ago the inhabitants of Munich were content to spend their summer in a cool beer cellar, drinking the refreshing beverage from great cold mugs of stone. But this was before the discovery of the green lakes and breezy Alps of the Bavarian highlands. Now every one considers it right to get away from the town, at least for a short freshener; and those who can afford two residences, or have no pressing occupation in Munich, spend the whole summer in the country: and they do well. The newer part of Munich was built more for winter than summer; the narrow lanes and high-roofed houses of the old town, which almost vie with Florence and Genoa in coolness, have been changed to broad glaring streets and shutterless windows, and the air of the town is like the air of a limekiln, close and stifling. From its southern situation and the proximity of the Alps, Munich enjoys the extremes of heat and cold; and the more the houses are adapted for the extreme severity of winter, the less are they adapted for the extreme warmth of summer.

Although the immediate neighbourhood of Munich is dull and flat, there is much very fine scenery, and many excellently adapted retreats within thirty or forty miles. The Lake of Starnberg is a common summer residence; and though the lower end, which is most familiar to passing visitors, is not enticing, I believe there are beautiful spots further up the lake. But the chief resort of fashionable Munich—is of the only Munich recognized by Baron Thiébault's volume—is the Lake of Tegernsee, about forty miles from the city, and on the high road to a most beautiful part of the Tyrol. The scenery of the lake is certainly very fine, and the houses are better adapted, both in their arrangements and in the neighbourhood of markets, for residence than many out-of-the-way villages. But the absence of all social enjoyment combined with great social requirements, the crowded state of the village, and the rainy climate, render the place very tedious to all but its regular residents. Although Prince Charles, uncle of the present King, spends the summer there, and although many of the chief families in Munich, and a perfect colony of more miscellaneous guests, follow his example, there are no public amusements, no casino, no reading-room; the supply of baths and boats is small and inferior, and the number of walks close at hand extremely limited. These wants would suffice to separate Tegernsee from fashionable watering places, such as Ischl or Kissingen; yet the same strictness of *tenue* is required, and the same stiffness of demeanour is observed. But for the natural advantages, you might still be in Munich, for you meet in your country walk the very same faces you would meet when strolling in the town; and the same exaggerated salute of the whole hat, which the French author I have already alluded to considers superfluous, is as necessary up the larchwood as down the Maximilian's Strasse.

These are some of the reasons which induced me not to follow the world to Tegernsee; and I write this from a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Rosenheim, on the side of a range of small hills, and with the high mountains at easy distance. The air is excellent, almost superior to that among the actual mountains, while we are not sufficiently near those breeders of bad weather to partake of all their influence. A stream, which was once celebrated for its fishing, runs along the valley below; but at present the common complaint of 1848 and the independence of the peasants after that year is the only answer given to questions about the noble art. "The peasants are the lords of the manor," is the invariable excuse for every deficiency; and I must own, from the tales I have heard of the way in which the peasants exercise their rights, that they yield to no known English squires in independence. It is often impossible to get work

done in the country here if you have accidentally given offence; cases in which carpenters refused to do work because a job had been given to others than themselves, in which butchers refused to sell meat because some meat had been bought from Munich, are by no means unusual. As far as I can learn, the peasants are generally rich for their station: their wants are so few—their food is so cheap—they have scarcely any expenses of good clothing, neatness or comfort in their houses. Their general food consists of the national dish of Bavaria, *Nudeln*,—balls of flour cooked in fat, varied by meat once a week. They grow scarcely any fruit or vegetables, though they have often a good piece of ground, which is left quite fallow. None of the neat wooden houses which exist in the mountains proper are found here. The houses are generally half for the family, half for the cows and the hayloft, which explains their great length,—and the hinder part being made of wood with large jalousies, somewhat like a great English brewhouse. The smell of the hay is fortunately a purifier.

If this simplicity of life had any connexion with Arcadia and the Golden Age, one would not be tempted to dwell on its inconveniences. But, unhappily, the simplicity is only in externals. The moral character of the people in their dealings with others is as low as can be imagined: they have all the cheating instincts of dwellers in towns, and when their clumsiness causes detection they feel no shame and show none. Stealing from strangers is not considered a crime, yet the uncommonness of bolts and bars would seem to show that they have not yet arrived at the further stage of mutual thieving.

I was present the other night at a village festival, the annual celebration of the dedication of the church. Two days are given up to this festivity; during the days the people sit at home and offer beer and *Nudeln* to all comers; the evenings are devoted to dancing. Here I saw the national dancing for the first time, as practised by the peasants. At first they dealt only in waltzes, which they dance with an ease and a correctness which might be envied in many aristocratic circles. This was the dancing alluded to by Alfred de Musset, in his poem on the Mi-carême, where he expresses a desire that a French duchess might dance "*aussi bien qu'un bouvier Allemand.*" After a few of these ordinary dances came the national peasant's dance, which began by a few turns together, then the men left the women to revolve by themselves outside, while they kept time to the music with violent slapping of their thighs, hopping all the time on one leg, and ending the measure either by a stamp which shook the floor, or by a yell that wound like a ghostly cry through the long low passages of the house. In the ordinary dances, too, a little of the national character appeared. Each man gave his partner a twirl, like that of the ballet, when he set her down; and whenever a man had occasion to pass by the dancers, he followed in the wake of some couple, hopping in time, and slapping his thighs vehemently. Of course, beer is not stinted, and all strangers who look on are expected to contribute towards the music. Perhaps the most enjoyable part to the people are the preparations. The owner of the house I write in is even now busy papering and whitewashing her room for an approaching festival; and the cooking which immediately precedes is formidable in a country where the only cooking apparatus is an open hearth more worthy of a gipsy's camp than a forester's cottage.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Manchester, we find, is stirring heartily in defence of that freedom of inquiry which is menaced by the proceedings of the Bishop of Salisbury. A committee to collect funds to assist Dr. Williams in his lawsuit has been formed, and is already in communication with the London Committee. In this connexion it may be well to quote from a letter written by Dr. Williams to a gentleman professing his support, the following passage:—"The point of difference between myself and an eminent Reviewer, who has thought it worthy of him to pay compliments to a Bishop at my expense, and at that of truth, is not that the Reviewer considers

any of my literary positions unfounded, but he wishes them to wear 'a becoming veil of German or of Latin notes.' Whereas, with myself it is no part of Christ's faith that we should misrepresent history or criticism, nor do I yet believe that the people of England, whose national conscience is the living imponent of our Articles, pay their clergy to deceive them. If a religious theory requires correction, the clergy are the men most bound to correct it. The application of such general principles to details would, I humbly conceive, be best left to literary discussion. There must be a possibility that attempts to stifle research by penalties, without first inquiring whether the results of research have been correctly given, may turn out to be an ignorant trampling in the dust not only of the general rights of conscience, but of our special Ordination Law. Thus, if it be only conceived possible that my own deliberate Report of Hebrew prophecy, after many years of thoughtful study, should turn out both true and the most conservative view consistent with truth, it will follow upon that hypothesis that the evasive contumely heaped upon me by Bishops, and the ill-advised suit against me in the Court of Arches, tend, in effect, to force a gigantic misrepresentation of Holy Writ upon the clergy by violence, and upon the laity by disguise. I do not expect that words or deeds of such tendency will approve themselves to the judgment of the nation, or of the Church, so soon as the cloud of misrepresentation is cleared away." —We do not prejudge the case. We object to the principle involved in the action taken by the Bishop, as likely, if successful, to prevent investigation and discussion. That cannot be of service to the nation or to the Church. What is our sacred right of private judgment worth, if we are to be intellectually bound in the chains of a past age? Science will not stand still, or silence all its voices at the bidding of the Court of Arches; and what chance will religious truth have of sustaining itself in the midst of scientific discovery, if it is to be denied beforehand all the advantages to be derived from enlarged learning and the establishment of new facts? If reverential and honest criticism is not to be applied to theological articles, the world must fall back on infallible authority.—England cease to assert its personality among nations,—and the Anglican church prostrate itself in Rome.

The Archaeological Association is holding its Eighteenth Congress at Exeter, under the Presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Planché, Mr. Wright, Mr. Gordon Mills, and Mr. Pettigrew, have had the lion's share of the work. Next week we may give some account of the proceedings:—the papers read, the objects collected, and the excursions made.

An agreeable meeting of the Midland Scientific Association was held at Rolleston Hall, the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, a few days ago. This society is a new one. The four counties of Stafford, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham, if less famous than some others for scientific enterprise, are known to contain a good many clergymen and gentlemen, who, as naturalists, as writers, and as observers, may be all the better able to carry on their studies by association and communication with each other. Dining and hospitality form a part of the programme, after which come the reading of papers on general and local subjects. Thus, the counties are brought together; if the scientific profit is not at first very great, and it may improve with time, an agreeable interchange of ideas and of social courtesies takes place. At the meeting just held, under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley, the Rev. Gerard Smith contributed a paper on Comets; Mr. E. Brown gave some details on a house struck by lightning at Linton; Mr. H. W. Bates exhibited two boxes of ants collected by himself on the River Amazon; and Mr. Brown read a paper on the Post-tertiary Geology of the neighbourhood of Burton-on-Trent. The meeting was an extremely pleasant one; and the result of it will probably be a new crop of observers of nature in a district not much worked by the regular scientific world.

Messrs. A. & C. Black have issued a separate Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, showing the division of those States into counties, and laying down the lines of rail. The map is num-

bered to take its place in the General Atlas issued by the same firm.

A noticeable man has passed away in our Siberian illustrator and explorer, Thomas W. Atkinson. His death took place at Lower Walmer, Kent, on Tuesday, last week. For about a year, the great traveller had been ailing; never having quite recovered from the waste of his long and arduous journeys in the wild country of the Amoor; but no immediate danger had been feared by his physician. Little or no suffering had accompanied his decline, and his most intimate friends had scarcely dreamt that his life was in peril. He tried the country air; he rode; he walked; he handled his familiar gun. In the early summer he had a fall which shook and injured him. But he bore up well, and went down to Walmer, as every one goes down in August to the sea. At length he passed away into a tranquil sleep. Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, on the 6th of March, 1799, and he was consequently in his sixty-second year when he died. He was in the truest and best sense a self-made man. Left an orphan when a child, he began life for himself at the early age of eight; from which time he gained his own living, while training himself into a good scholar and a well-mannered gentleman. Those who met him in his later years in the drawing-room or the country-house, were struck by the undefinable grace and bearing which are sometimes thought to be the monopoly of ancient race. He educated himself as an architect, and a church built by him in Manchester testified to his skill as a builder; but his instrument was the pencil, and his vocation that of a traveller. Owing to an accidental remark of Alexander Humboldt, he turned his eyes to the picturesque land of Oriental Russia. His pictures, which have been much exhibited at evening parties, and have been reduced for his books, are exceedingly clever, and he wrote with as much power and freshness as he drew. In person, he was the type of an artistic traveller, thin, lithe, and sinewy, with a wrist like rock, and an eye like a poet's; manner singularly gentle, and an air which mingled courtesy with command. The two great works which he produced on Siberia and on the Amoor have made the whole world familiar with his name, and with his extraordinary assemblage of qualities and accomplishments. These books were not only great books, but great deeds. Like Livingstone's 'Travels,' the 'Amoor' is not so much a successful piece of writing as a series of accomplished facts, and it represents, with the usual amount of midnight oil, preliminary years of hard riding, scant fare, nervous watching, desert fever, hunger, thirst, and cold,—the privation of a tent,—and the vag of a savage life. Out of that misery and adventure has come to us a most precious treasury of knowledge. By pen and pencil Atkinson opened to Western Europe, and even to the Russians of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the vast regions of the Amoor. Before his day, those regions were a mystery and a blank; they are now as well known to us as the country of the Orange River, and better than the shores of Carpentaria. If it be a noble thing to add to the stock of human knowledge, Atkinson had gained a high degree of glory.

Another loss of the week is that of James Bruce, author of 'Classic and Historic Portraits.' Mr. Bruce died on Sunday last, at Mount Charles, near Belfast, in which town he had been lately residing, as editor of *The Northern Whig*, the paper which Edward Whitby had ruled before his fatal voyage to Australia. The deceased was a good scholar and an excellent writer; he had seen much of the world, and was well acquainted with the languages and literatures of modern Europe. Besides his 'Classic and Historic Portraits,' he wrote a valuable work on India, 'Scenes and Sights in the East.'

John Thomas Quekett, who died last Tuesday, began his career as a medical student at the London Hospital, and obtained by successful competition a Studentship in Anatomy for three years in the College of Surgeons; at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to a permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical

preparations; and the work on which his great reputation as a Histologist is chiefly based is the 'Illustrated Catalogue' of the specimens, showing the minute structure of tissues, in the College Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Quekett was appointed Professor of Histology; and on the retirement of Professor Owen in 1856, became principal Conservator of that museum. But his health rapidly failed, and after successive severe and debilitating attacks, he expired at Pangbourne, on Tuesday the 20th of August. Professor Quekett's published works on the Microscope and Microscopical Anatomy have a high and deserved reputation; his great experience and vast extent of information made his opinion of peculiar value, and in much request on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure; and the uniform readiness and urbanity with which he imparted his knowledge to all who visited for that purpose the Museum of the Surgeons' College, will make the memory of this most worthy and valuable officer gratefully cherished. Physiological science and the medical profession have sustained a great loss in this excellent and, whilst health and strength were spared him, indefatigable man. Professor Quekett was selected by the Council of the Royal Society from the candidates for Fellowship, and was elected in 1860.

We are asked to state, that the sale given by Lord Brougham, in his speech at the Social Science Congress at Dublin, to the *Halfpenny Journal*, 8,000, was an error. The true figure, it is said, is 180,000. The mistake was Lord Brougham's, not ours.

The sale of the late Rev. Dr. Bandinel's Library has gone off well under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The following are examples worthy of note:—Bale's First Examinacion of Anne Askewe, the rare first edition, with the Balade whiche she made and sange when she was in Newgate, 1547, 11v.—Bodenham's Belvedere, a fine copy of the first edition, 13l.—Images of the Old Testament, containing 94 cuts, designed by Holbein, Lyons, 1549, 11v. 11s.—Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters, privately printed at the expense of the Earl of Hardwicke, 4l. 12s.—Emylii de Rebus Gestis Francorum, libri x, Grolier's copy, Paris, 1539, 16l. 10s.—Ammonii Hermiae in Porphyri Institutionem, Rome, 1499, a large copy, 4l.—Daniel's Hyman's Triumph, a Masque performed at Somerset House at the marriage of Sir Robert Ker, London, 1615, believed to be unique, 18l. 5s.—Frith's Disputacion of Purgatorye, 3l. 6s.—Grenvillea Bibliotheca, 3 vols., 6l. 10s.—De Echave, Discursos de la Antiquedad de la Lengua Cantabra Bascongada, en Mexico, 1607, 17l. 15s.—Cranford's Teares of Ireland, a very fine copy, 16l.—Historia Septem Sapientum Rome, 6l. 7s. 6d.—Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, by Caley, Ellis & Bandinel, the editor's own copy, on large paper, 81l.—Hatton's Ovid's Walnut Tree, 1627, believed to be unique, 12l.—Heyden's English Physician's Tutor, 1665, 6l. 15s.—Knox's Confession, very rare, 5l. 2s. 6d.—Jesus Praefigured, an almost unique poem, 5l. 15s.—Relation of Maryland, together with a Map of the country, one of the earliest pieces relative to the settlements of the English in this part of the American Continent, Sept. 8, 1635, 16l. 10s.—The Cony-catching Bride, 1643, 7l.—Panzeri Annales Typographici, 11 vols. 13l. 5s.—Horsley's Britannia Romana, 10l. 15s.—Lucani Pharsalia, a fine copy, circa 1470, 13l.—The Prymer of Sarisbury Use, imperfect, 11l.—Processionale Compotum pertinet Anni circulum ad Usum Celebris Ecclesie Eboracensis, 1530, 86l.—A treatise called Pervula, 11l.—Prymer in Englyshe and in Latyn, 1538, 10l. 5s.—Workes of the most Famous and Reverend Divine Mr. Thomas Scot, printed at Utrecht, 1624, 7l.—Two very interesting Letters, entirely in the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, 59s.—Ormerod's History of Cheshire, 3 vols. 33l. 10s.—A Memorial of all the English Monarchs, by Taylor the Water Poet, with the rare portrait of Charles the First, 19l. 5s.—The Sculler, by the Same, 11l. 15s.—All the Workes of John Taylor the Water Poet, 11l. 15s.—Toft's Laura, collection of Sonnets of the highest rarity, London, 1597, 29l. 10s.—Tragedy of Hamlet, quarto, 1611, 31l.—Some pieces by Whittington, 28l. 8s.—A curious Broadside respecting the Spanish Armada, 8l. 10s.—Names of all the

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Maiores, Sheriffs and Balives of the Cittie of York, an acutely-written manuscript, about 40 feet long, 261.—Yorkshire Genealogies, an important manuscript of nearly 300 leaves, 277. 10s.—Total, 1,916L 11s.

The second great German Turner-festival was held at Berlin in the course of last week; it celebrated the fifty years' jubilee of the foundation of the German art of "Turnen,"—the technical expression for these gymnasical exercises. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn was the inventor or founder of the art in its present shape (quite different from the gymnastic exercises of the ancients); wherefore the name by which he generally goes, "Turnvater Jahn." The impulse which instigated Jahn to teach German youth to use and strengthen their limbs and muscles, in a manner hitherto unexampled, is similar to the feeling which gave birth to the rifle movement in this country: it was the hatred and fear of the French Emperor; it was the wish to be strong, and a match for his armies. Who could doubt that the great muscular strength imparted in this way, the hardening of nerve, sinew, and the whole system, did its part well when it was put to the test, when the battles were fought? Jahn's memory, therefore, will always be held in honour, as that of true patriots who had helped not a little to liberate his country. His reward comes somewhat late; he has rested in his grave these last ten years, and did not live to see the art of "Turnen" come into honour again: it was considered criminal for many years; it was looked upon as high treason. When the German youth had learnt, by the help of Jahn, to harden their frames, they were graciously permitted to spill their blood, and to drive the usurper out of the country; but when the princes all sat safely on their different thrones again, when the Congress of Vienna made a division of Europe, such as is still the curse of Italy and Austria, when every promise to the German nation was broken, and Metternich, Gentz, and others like them, ruled over Germany; then Jahn and Arndt, and all the good patriots who had been spared in battle (unlike Theodor Körner, whom Fate had bedded softly in his youth and glory) were banished and stigmatized as traitors, the art of "Turnen" was forbidden and prohibited as dangerous to the State. The exiled art has returned now to its country; thousands of its disciples from all parts of Germany, and even America, were received at Berlin by the authorities of the town and cheering multitudes, festival arches, music, and flowers. The first day, with the procession of the "Turners" and their reception, brought the whole town into commotion; but we hear so often now of these processions, of floral showers, the ceremony of the consecration of banners, and all the usual appurtenances of such fêtes, that they seem like every-day occurrences. Moreover, the speeches were weak and flat. Historical reminiscences could not be well avoided, and these were so little flattering to Prussia, with regard to Jahn, that it was deemed courteous, probably, to dwell on them as little as possible. What distinguished this festival from others of the sort, was the performance of the "Turners" on the Haesnhaide, near Moabit, which took place on the second day: this is a large plain in the vicinity of Berlin, famous because Jahn made his first attempts and experiments there. Here, with multitudes of people for delighted spectators, among which were the Minister Count Schwerin, with his daughters, and the Police-director, Von Winter, the "Turners," in their Turner costume—grey jacket and trowsers, 5 or 6,000 in number, and placed in lines, went through the movements of the school. It was peculiar and highly interesting sight; the precision and alacrity with which the different evolutions and manœuvres were executed by the strong-limbed, tall and well-shaped young men, excited real and general admiration. At one time, when all the arms, by word of command, were stretched up high and straight, it reminded us of a field of Indian corn, suddenly sprung up; then the bending of the thousands of human forms to the right and to the left, with an accuracy which made them appear like one body, might be compared again to the waves of a field, its corn-ears moved by the wind. This lasted about an hour and a half, and certainly formed the most interesting feature of

the festival. After this the foundation-stone was laid (it was taken from the house in which Jahn was born) of a monument to the memory of Jahn, which is to stand in the centre of the Haesnhaide. We hear that a "Turnverein" with 150 members, has been formed by the Germans in London.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Bettmann's, 98, Oxford Street, W.—Admission, 6d.: Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

SCIENCE

Lectures on the Science of Language, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in April, May and June, 1861. By Max Müller, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

AMONG the difficulties of which Prof. Müller says he first became aware when he began to write his Lectures, he mentions the dryness of his subject in many parts. This, we think, was a false alarm. That there is nothing repulsive in the study of language, if rightly treated, even to the general reader, is sufficiently proved by the demand for such a book as Trench's 'Study of Words,' which reached a third edition, we believe, within a year of its first appearance, and is often asked for at public libraries. In fact, the subject is only too fascinating to many minds. The continual discovery of startling relationships between words that were never supposed to have any connexion with each other, is a never-failing source of interest, which begets a thirst for novel results and an eagerness of speculation by no means favourable to the acquisition of sound views. We cannot for a moment imagine that those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to these Lectures found them at all tedious or uninteresting. If there be any dryness in the problems discussed, the lecturer has, by skilful treatment, concealed it from observation.

The subject which Prof. Müller has undertaken to expound is not any particular language, nor any number of languages; but language itself, as an expression of thought—its origin, nature and laws, to ascertain which the inquirer must resort to the same processes of collecting, comparing, analyzing and classifying phenomena, and thence deducing general principles, as are employed by the inductive philosopher in every branch of science. He is at great pains to vindicate the honour of the study, which he does not hesitate to rank with the physical sciences. It appears to us that he is not always successful in refuting the objections to this view, which he puts into the mouth of an opponent. Nor is it always easy to reconcile his statements with one another at first sight. Thus, at one time we are told that language has no independent existence apart from man, its reduction to writing being a mere accident; and, on the other, that the changes which take place in it are beyond the reach or control of man. It is emphatically asserted that, "although there is a continuous change in language, it is not in the power of man either to produce or to prevent it. We might think as well of changing the laws which control the circulation of our blood, or of adding an inch to our height, as of altering the laws of speech or inventing new words according to our own pleasure."

This is contrary to the well-known remark of Horace, which ascribes the disappearance of some words and the creation of others to usage, as the chief authority in language. We are at a loss to perceive why men's words should be beyond their control, any more than their actions. If the changes which are admitted to have taken place and to be going on in lan-

guage are independent of man, upon what are they dependent? Prof. Müller seems to ascribe them to the laws of language, which, he says, "were not made by man; on the contrary, man had to obey them without knowing of their existence." We wish he had been a little more explicit with regard to these inexorable laws of language which, we are told, it is a physical impossibility to alter in the smallest degree. We should like, if possible, to know something more than is here communicated about the nature and origin of these laws. The following extract, though interesting in an etymological point of view, does not satisfy our want:—

"In the growth of the modern Romance languages out of Latin, we can perceive not only a general tendency to simplification, not only a natural disposition to avoid the exertion which the pronunciation of certain consonants, and still more, of groups of consonants, entails on the speaker: but we can see distinct laws for each of the Romance dialects, which enable us to say, that in French the Latin *patrem* would naturally grow into the modern *père*. The final *m* is always dropped in the Romance dialects, and it was dropped even in Latin. Thus we get *patre* instead of *patrem*. Now, a Latin *t* between two vowels in such words as *pater* is invariably suppressed in French. This is a law, and by means of it we can discover at once that *catena* must become *chêne*; *fata*, a later feminine representation of the old neuter *fatum*, *fee*; *pratum*, a meadow, *pré*. From *pratum* we derive *prataria*, which in French becomes *prairie*; from *fatum*, *fataria*, the English *fairy*. Thus every Latin participle in *atus*, like *amatus*, loved, must end in French in *é*. The same law then changed *patre* (pronounced *patere*) into *pare*, or *père*; it changed *matrem* into *mère*, *fratrem* into *frère*. These changes take place gradually but irresistibly, and, what is most important, they are completely beyond the reach or control of the free will of man."

We are tempted to ask how the final *m* came to be always dropped in the Romance dialects, and a Latin *t* between two vowels to be invariably suppressed in French? Prof. Müller does not shrink from attempting the solution of other problems which present quite as formidable an aspect; as, for instance, why *rex* should have been used to denote the subject, and *regem* the object; why the transition from present to past time should be denoted by the change of *o* to *avi* in the Latin *amo*, and the addition of the letter *d* to *love* in English; why the plural of *bruder* in German should be *brüder*, and of *brother* in English *brethren*; and what is the origin of those roots which are the constituent elements of various families of languages. Indeed, he even goes so far as to stake the very existence of a science of language upon its capability of answering these questions. He thus concludes an elaborate discussion of the second of the above questions:—

"The *d* of the preterite, therefore, which changes *I love into I loved* is originally the auxiliary verb *to do*, and *I loved* is the same as *I love did*, or *I did love*. In English dialects, as, for instance, in the Dorset dialect, every preterite, if it expresses a lasting or repeated action, is formed by *I did*, and a distinction is thus established between 'e died esterdeane,' and 'the voke did die by scores'; though originally *died* is the same as *die did*. It might be asked, however, very properly, how *died* itself, or the Anglo-Saxon *dide*, was formed, and how it received the meaning of a preterite. In *dide* the final *d* is not termination, but it is the root, and the first syllable *di* is a reduplication of the root, the fact being that all pretenses of old, or, as they are *tithēni* called, strong verbs, were formed as in Greek and Sanskrit by means of reduplication. The root *do* in Anglo-Saxon is the same as the root *thè* in *tithēni* in Greek, and the Sanskrit root *dha* in *dadhāmi*. Anglo-Saxon *dide* would therefore correspond to Sanskrit *dadhau*, I placed."

We repeat the expression of the pleasure we

have derived from the perusal of these interesting Lectures, the delivery and publication of which will have an important bearing upon philological inquiry.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 5.—S. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Bowring exhibited some extraordinary Cetoniidae, Cassididae and other Coleoptera, from Penang.—Mr. Stainton exhibited two examples of a Noctua, taken in the fens of Norfolk, in June last, by Messrs. Winter and Crotch, which he believed to be *Nonagria Elymi*, a species hitherto only found on the shores of the Baltic.—Mr. Fereday exhibited a singular Polyommatus, considered to be a hybrid produced from *P. Ateles* and *P. Agon*.—The President exhibited a Spilonota, allied to *S. dealbana*, but distinct from any described species, which he had lately found near Mickleham; and some interesting species of Hemiptera and Coleoptera.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a beautiful series of Buprestidae, from the neighbourhood of Adelaide, containing upwards of fifty species.—Mr. Bond exhibited both sexes of a new species of Gelechia, allied to *G. pictella*, found by Mr. Barrett on the sandhills near Dublin, and remarkable for the abbreviated posterior wings of the female.—Dr. Knaggs exhibited a series, including both sexes, of *Nonagria Bondii*, and *Acentropus niveus*, and made some observations in support of the claims of the latter species to be considered Lepidopterous.—The Secretary read a note from Mr. King, on the occurrence of *Leucania putrescens* near Torquay; and a communication from Lord Dunsany, respecting the ravages committed by the larva of *Biston hirtarius* in the neighbourhood of Navan, Ireland, during the past three years, and especially the present summer.—Prof. Westwood exhibited two larvae of a species of Oestrus, or gadfly, received from Honduras, where it is said to attack the human species, as the *O. bovis* does the cattle in Europe.

FINE ARTS

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

THE Arundel Society, which has already published chromolithographs from Pinturicchio's frescoes at Spello, namely, 'The Nativity' and 'Christ among the Doctors,' as its annual issue to subscribers in 1857 and 1858, now concludes the series with 'The Annunciation,' by the same master, from the same cathedral. This is an extra publication, accessible to the members and the public. Together with these are three of the heads in outline, on a large scale, from the picture itself: those of the Virgin, the angel who brings the intelligence, and the portrait of the painter, which, after a not unfrequent fashion in his day, Pinturicchio has represented hanging upon the wall of the splendid apartment wherein he placed the incident itself. Some anecdotes of the painter of this extraordinary work may add interest to the admirable reproduction the Arundel Society has put forth. A Memoir, by Mr. Layard, accompanying the series, furnishes the following:—Trojolo dei Baglioni, prior of the Collegiate Church of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Spello, invited Pinturicchio to decorate a chapel of the Virgin with frescoes. Bernardino Pinturicchio was the son of Benedetto di Biagio, and was born at Perugia in 1454. He was called Pinturicchio, or the "little painter," from the lowness of his stature. He was a great friend of P. Perugino, and accompanied him to Rome to paint the Vatican and other great buildings for Pope Sixtus the Fourth, and lived there more as a companion than as an assistant in the society of Luca Signorelli, Bramante, and others of the distinguished artists of the time. Before he was thirty he painted for Cardinal Rovere a part of his palace, and the fine frescoes in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo. At Orvieto he wrought on the completion of the Cathedral; all his frescoes there have perished, except eight figures of the Evangelists and the doctors of the church. At Rome he again worked for four years, with slight interruptions, in the new halls of

the Vatican, upon the still existing frescoes, and in St. Angelo, where none remain.

Until the end of the sixteenth century Pinturicchio worked at Rome, when he removed to Spello and commenced, in 1500, the series the Arundel Society has reproduced for us. These, says Mr. Layard, have escaped restoration, but suffered neglect; the rain, penetrating the roof, has trickled down their faces, so that the plaster is peeling off and the colours have lost their original brilliancy. Those on the roof are fast disappearing, so rapidly, indeed, that Mr. Layard's observation from year to year has enabled him to note the changes that have taken place in them. How many a valiant heart has done its best before the walls that are now almost desecrated, pouring out its most earnest love in Art, exercising its subtlety of handicraft,—the artist's craft that has been intrusted to so few to exercise duly! It is hard such things should fade and fail utterly from the earth: something might surely be done by England to preserve them as they stand, or, next best, at least to get good copies of them, which can be had for a small price, so that the glories of Art be not wholly lost. Let us remember that

Wherever fresco peels and drops,
Wherever an outline weakens and wanes
Till the latest life in the painting stops,
Stands One whom each fainter pulse-tick pains!—
One, wishful each scrap should clutch its brick,
Each tinge not wholly escape the plaster:
A lion who dies of an ass's kick,
The wronged great soul of an ancient Master.

To aid in this work of transcript and preservation the Arundel Society was instituted; and it has spread a knowledge of early Italian Art amongst our countrymen. Now is the time when more than ever some consistent and potent effort should be made to preserve as well as to copy these immortal works. The pictures of Pinturicchio are interesting independent of their own merits, because they mark the transition, as Mr. Layard justly remarks, "between the Umbrian school and the Roman founded by Raphael, showing the first decay of that spiritualism which especially distinguishes the former. A less brilliant and subtle colourist than Pietro, less tender, and less deeply religious in sentiment, he displays greater dramatic vigour and dramatic unity in his works. He attempts to portray with truth, and with a more exact imitation of nature, the various emotions and feelings of the actors in the scene he depicts, and endeavours to depart from a mere conventional treatment. In this attempt he is far behind the great historical painters of the Umbrian school who had immediately preceded him, or were his contemporaries, Massolino, Masaccio, Benozzo Gozzoli and Ghirlandajo. They were superior to him in the representation of true dignity and in elevated conception of character. Pinturicchio, in comparison with them, is frequently weak and even commonplace, as well as inferior in variety of action, showing the influence of that conventional spirit of the Umbrian school from which Raphael alone entirely freed himself." This is Mr. Layard's opinion. He might have said with greater justice that Pinturicchio was altogether an inferior painter to those great artists whose names he has quoted, who were inferior to none, except in the technical development of the art they helped to perfect. Essentially a painter of transition, he developed neither of the great points which made his predecessors and those who followed him in time. Still his work is admirable, and in the history of Art important. The chromolithograph before us may be reported to be amongst the best, if not the best, of those published by the Society. We do not care very much about the outlines of the heads which accompany this transcript; believing, as we do, that tracing is one of the most fallacious methods of attempting to render the true characteristic aspect of a picture or portion of a picture, because not once in a thousand times does the expression lie wholly in the form or as much of it as an outline can render, even supposing that the true form of the original is always attained, which is too often a thing impracticable, owing to the tender gradations of shadow which mark the delicate features, only to be rendered, in a tracing, by lines. The examples before us are certainly carefully done.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A private view of the Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts is to be opened on Saturday next. These Liverpool gentlemen are quick with their work. The Soirée of the Royal Academy, on the close of their season, was held on the 31st of July, and the Liverpool Society will be ready to open their Exhibition on the 31st of August. We hear that fourteen members of the Royal Academy are represented by their works, namely, Messrs. Mulready, Ward, MacLise, Roberts, Creswick, Lee, Hart, Foley, Faed, Frost, Goodall, Cooke, Sant, and Boxall; outside of the Academy are Messrs. Solomon, Morgan, Hall, Herrick, Craig, and others. In addition, there is the usual complement of selected pictures from Paris, Belgium, Holland, Düsseldorf, and other parts of the Continent. The water-colour department, which is said to be stronger this year than in former seasons, includes specimens of Messrs. Lance, Dodgson, Penley, Mrs. E. Murray, and other favourites. The English school is better represented than on any previous occasion; and the Exhibition promises to be attractive and successful. In the evening the Council propose to hold a *conversazione*, at which several artists and literary persons are expected to be present.

It is probable that a Winter Exhibition will be opened at the French Gallery in October next, for the display, we believe, of drawings and sketches by English artists.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of 'The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple' has been temporarily withdrawn from the German Gallery, in order that the draughtsman may finish in the artist's studio, and under his supervision, the chalk drawing from which the engraver (M. Blanchard) will reproduce the work. As the process of reproducing a picture by the engraver is not well known to the public, a few words on the present occasion may not be unacceptable. The drawing, above referred to, has been in the draughtsman's (Mr. Morelli's) hands about fifteen months, and it will require about two months' more work to complete it. This translation of the picture into black and white will render the engraver's work more easy, and the process has always been adopted by the French and Italian school of engravers in the pure line manner. Raphael Morghen was especially partial to it, as were Longhi, Anderloni, Foster, Henriquet Dupont, A. L. Desnoyers, when working from the pictures of Raphael, Titian, and other old masters. When the merit of the picture, as in many modern works, rests upon the touch and dexterous manipulation of the artist, as is the case with the productions of Wilkie, Sir E. Landseer, Mr. Frith, Mdlle. R. Bonheur, it would be impossible to make a copy good enough to engrave from, and the benefit of having a translation in black and white would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantage of not having as a guide the very touch of the painter, when an expression often depends on the most skilful application of the brush; but when, as is the case with Mr. Holman Hunt's great work, the whole production is carried out with as much completeness and purity as any work ever painted, the task of the translator is rendered comparatively easy, and he has but to be scrupulously attentive to the original for drawing and expression, and to the chalk drawing for the effects translated therein of colour and tone; without this translation into black and white it would be a very difficult matter to render these qualities at once on to the copper, any attempt to do which might lead to endless corrections, and result in the loss of all appearance of freshness and clearness of execution.

Mr. Woolner is engaged upon busts of Archdeacon Hare and Professor Henslow, and upon a group of the children of Mr. T. Fairbairn.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the conditions of the gift of Turner's pictures to the nation has been made, and is in substance as follows. It will be remembered that we stated a few weeks ago that the deceased artist's will had been printed for presentation to the House of Lords on the motion of Lord St. Leonards, and that the Trustees of the National Gallery had moved the Government to consider if the legal right given to them by the decision of Vice Chancellor

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Kindred did not place of South by the bound committee quest of the Royal Academy, so, to be taken the occasion that could building that have been in the course in question to the direction of the The next fourth the fifth they were Anne except were decreed unfinished to be Galleri the power carry for were not trusted served they died in House visiting bition in course "Turn finish deposit of the plan in his pare will characte must and accor evid suffici at the twelv That galla erect adop Veri the o early
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Kindersley, under which they hold Turner's pictures, did not also imply the duty of providing a safer place of deposit than had been found for them at South Kensington; also, if they were not morally, not legally, bound to fulfil the conditions imposed by the testator. The Trustees consider themselves bound by both a moral and a legal duty; and the committee of the House seem to take a similar view of the case. The instructions to the committee were to consider in what manner the conditions annexed by the will of Turner to the bequest of his pictures to the trustees of the National Gallery can best be carried out; and, having done so, to consider and report the measures proper to be taken with respect to the Vernon Gallery, and the prospective measures to be adopted on future occasions of the like kind. The committee report that conditions imposed with regard to the 'Dido building Carthage,' and the De Tabley pictures, that they should be placed between two Claudes, have been complied with. After recapitulating the conditions of the first three codicils to the will in question, the latter two of which state the gift to the Trustees of the National Gallery to be conditional on their erecting a gallery for the preservation of the pictures added to the National Gallery, to be entitled 'Turner's Gallery,'—a condition which was required by the third codicil to be fulfilled within five years, or on before the expiration of the lease of the house in Queen Anne Street. Thus recapitulating, the report quotes further the fourth codicil, which extends the time for offering the finished pictures to ten years, after which they were to be exhibited gratuitously in Queen Anne Street during the remainder of the lease, except the last two years, and then the pictures were to be sold; and states that the Chancery decree declared that all the works, finished or unfinished, were given to the public, and were to be retained by the Trustees of the National Gallery. The committee consider that, having the possession of these works, the nation ought to carry out the conditions annexed to the gift, that, for want of a room to receive them, the pictures are now at Kensington, but the power of the trustees of the National Gallery has been preserved over them, and it is publicly announced that they are there only temporarily. That Turner died in December, 1851, and, in the opinion of the House, no further delay should take place in providing a room or rooms for the reception and exhibition of the works, now the property of the nation, in connexion with the National Gallery, to be called 'Turner's Gallery.' That it is expedient that the finished pictures by Turner should be forthwith deposited and properly hung in one of the rooms of the present National Gallery, according to the plan which Mr. Wornum, the keeper, has stated in his evidence before the committee that he is prepared to carry out. But this arrangement, which will cause considerable inconvenience in the exhibition of the pictures now in the National Gallery, must be considered as of a strictly temporary character, pending the execution of a more enlarged and comprehensive plan. That, to provide such accommodation, Mr. Pennethorne has stated in his evidence that he can undertake to erect rooms fully sufficient for the reception of the Turner pictures at the back of the present National Gallery within twelve months, costing not more than 25,000*l.* That, unless some reasonable prospect of a grand gallery, befitting the national collection, being erected exists, the committee recommends the adoption of Mr. Pennethorne's plan. As to the Vernon Gallery, and future gifts of the like kind, the committee leave the subject to be dealt with early in the ensuing session.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERT, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, Every Evening.—Doors Open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Grand Orchestra. Solo Pianoforte. Male and Female Singers. Boys' Chorus. Solo Flute. Solo Violin. Solo Clarinet. Boys' Chorus. Solo Organ. Vocalists: Mademoiselle Parry, Mr. George Purvis and Mr. Wells. Admission: Promenade, 1*l*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1*l*, 6*d*; Boxes, 2*s*, 6*d*; Private Boxes, 1*l*, 1*s*, and 10*s*, 6*d*.—Conductor Mr. Alfred Mellon.

MIDDLE WHITTY will appear at the THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, on September 17th, in 'PURITAN'; on the 18th, in 'NORMA'; and on the 19th, in 'IL BARBIERE,' with Titien, Giuglini, Swift, Lemaire, Della Sodie and Clampi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Newton's *Anglo-Italian Elements of Singing*. (Novello).—There have been many worse books of instruction than this. Some of the exercises are good;—and Mr. Newton has paid more attention than is customary to phrasing and accent to all that concerns what we have so much at heart, a better declamation among our English singers. There remains something to be dwelt on, which we do not recollect to have seen touched even—the identity of musical and poetical rhythms, co-existent with the licence permitted in certain forms and metres. For instance, the line

¶ In the | days of | old,
may be set as above, or as under—

¶ In the | days — of | old.

It is the want of due advertence to permissible freedoms like this which makes foreigners—nay, and too many of our countrymen—set the English language so stiffly. Mr. Newton's treatise winds up with a section on the "Passions," which is as singular a piece of reading as we are often favoured with; his list of "Passions" outnumbers those put into his Ode by Collins. They are (according to our author) Tranquillity, Cheerfulness, Railery, Mirth, Joy, Delight, Pride, Surprise, Courage, Jealousy, Despair, Anger, Fear, Hatred, Pity, Perplexity, Hope, Love, Modesty, Melancholy, Reproving, Admiration, Shame and Remorse, Wonder, Exhorting, Distraction, Promising, Veneration, Sorrow, Malice, Revenge, Affectation, Complaining—in all, three-and-thirty Passions. Mr. Newton gives three-and-thirty receipts to the singer, how he is to look and behave under the influences catalogued. Till now we had been used to regard a certain manner of dancing before us, in which that valuable art was taught by diagrams, as the *ne plus ultra* of instruction in print; but Mr. Newton outdoes the Professors who concocted that memorable treatise.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Falconer, having again speculated in a brief season at this theatre, produced on Monday a new comedy in four acts, entitled 'Woman; or, Love against the World.' Combining in this manner the interests of manager and author, Mr. Falconer has the chance of securing to himself the full profits of his production. Should he be as fortunate with this drama as Mr. Boucicault with 'The Colleen Bawn,' he might realize a position in both capacities; but he also runs the risk of losses in case of failure. His play on the first night was greeted by a crowded audience; with constant applause and for four hours. This was a favourable beginning;—but the season and the weather, we fear, are against a prolonged success; and the experiment, therefore, is more likely to lead to an extension of the author's reputation than his immediate profit. The merits of Mr. Falconer's new comedy are not small. Though bearing a strong resemblance in story, subject and character grouping to his previous productions, it is original; that is, it is the proper growth of the author's own mind and experience, and not dependent on a foreign stage for either its material or form. It is, therefore, worthy of welcome. The plot, of which only the situations are permitted to occupy the foreground, turns on the point of the Irish marriage law which prohibits a legal union between persons of different religious persuasions. The Hon. Mr. Arden (Mr. H. Veazin) is the hero, and during a brief sojourn in Ireland finds himself fascinated by the wild native charms of Geraldine D'Arcy, (Mrs. Charles Young),—who is portrayed by the author as an impulsive intelligent girl, fond of the sea-shore, and solitary rambles with her faithful dog, whose instincts answer to her volitions. His mother and aristocratic friends in town, hearing of the danger from a domestic, send the Hon. Mr. Lumley Jones (Mr. W. Lacy) to bring back the truant with all speed. His interference, however, only adds to the peril; for it determines Arden to hurry on a secret marriage previous to his return to London. Lumley Jones sees not much objection to this course; as, knowing the marriage to be illegal, he thinks that by means of it his friend may indulge a passing caprice with perfect safety in regard to

his future prospects. The illegality of the contract, however, he does not communicate to any of the parties concerned; and the marriage is accordingly celebrated by a Catholic priest, with the sanction of the Bishop, in a district chapel. In the second act, another lady appears on the scene, Lady Harriet Wilmington (Miss Murray), who arrives just after the marriage, owing to her anxiety for Arden, whom she has long regarded as her own destined husband. On being acquainted by Lumley Jones with the circumstances, she at once sees her course, and forces an interview on the new-made bride, and informs her of the illegality of the contract. Immediate counsel is held with Geraldine's uncle (Mr. Addison), a shrewd, but eccentric book-worm, who has the habit of thinking aloud those private convictions which are in general the *asides* of stage-dialogue; and it is resolved that Geraldine shall be immediately taken to her mother, who, after a neglect of seventeen years, has at length reclaimed her. Arden, who has been got out of the way by Lumley Jones, returns to the spot, and feels outraged by a proceeding which is to him inexplicable, though a hasty note from Geraldine morally assures him that she is in no way to be blamed for it.

Thus ends the second act of the drama, which so far is replete with interest and character. The remaining two acts are not worked out with equal vigour or ingenuity. Three years have elapsed: Geraldine, by one of those old stage convictions which defy the logic of Garter King, and the possibilities of actual life, has become *Lady Letitia Mountjoy*; Lady Harriet Wilmington has also become the heiress of the property which Arden had expected from his uncle; and Arden has become *Lord Lindengrove*. The last has returned from India, and is tempted to forget his first love and find refuge in that of Lady Harriet. It happens, however, that the new heiress, Lady Letitia Mountjoy, is about to visit the mansion of *Lady Cloerton* (Mrs. Weston), and actually arrives in the gardens of the estate without being recognized. Here, lying *perdue*, she overhears Arden confess that his long absence from Geraldine, and his supposed wrongs, have made an alteration in the state of his feelings. The sensitive woman determines to counteract this danger; and, by means of the instruction she receives from an eminent actress, she so disfigures her mien and manner that she escapes being identified by either Lord Lindengrove or Lady Harriet, though both are painfully perplexed by the resemblance. In her new character, Lindengrove becomes again enamoured of her; but, to secure his love, she feels that his recognition is necessary. She accordingly resumes her peasant costume of Geraldine; and then, by explaining all the circumstances of the case in her own favour, rekindles the old affection in the heart of her wavering lover. There is an underplot, between a footman, *Stubbs* (Mr. Joseph Robins), and *Norah*, an Irish waiting-maid (Miss Lydia Thompson), which was well supported. The main action owed much to the excellent acting of Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Addison, and Mrs. Charles Young. The repartees which the lady had to deliver were effectively pronounced; and her disguise as the new-made peeress was so complete as for awhile to deceive the audience, though effected only by the colour of the wig and the fashion of the dress, carried off by the affectation of stately, aristocratic manner. We wish Mr. Falconer complete success in his experiment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is said anew,—and this time, we fancy, with some show of probability,—that Her Majesty's Theatre will be re-opened for Italian Opera under its old management, next year.—We understand that an opera, by Mr. Wallace, 'The Rose of Zurich,' earlier in date than 'Lurline' and 'The Amber Witch,' will be among the novelties of the winter season. Its composer is said to be engaged on another opera, with Mr. Planche as collaborator.

The Baroness Vigier (in her maiden days Mdle. Cruvelli) has just appeared as an amateur composer by publishing some vocal variations on a Tyrolean theme. No one conversant with the restlessness of retired singers will be surprised if this

should be a first step in the return of the lady to the stage.

There has been a rare critical performance of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' in Germany,—on the occasion of certain late attempts made to give purity and common sense to the German text of Mozart's operas. The pedants have accepted the bad language, put into these works by incompetent translators, as part of their Mozart religion;—and in the highest style of solemn nonsense have been denouncing those who dare propose anything more grammatical and picturesque than the original version, as so many wicked people who lay hands on the ark.—Such folly can only be fitly dealt with by ridicule. It must be obvious to everyone conversant with the subject, that too frequently, when words are to be adapted to music, artificers have been called in who, provided a rhyme be a rhyme, will, for the sake of the chime, despise reason and abandon grace. Think of the original English version of 'The Creation,' which even now has to be fought with by English singers!—"On mighty pens"—for example.—Think of a more recent and professedly amended version of 'The Seasons,' in which an *adagio* concludes with the following euphonious line:—

Shrinks beneath the scorching touch!

—Think of the British translation of 'La Sonnambula'!—think of the wonders wrought by the late Mr. Bunn, doing his own poetry for his own theatre, and upsetting all manner of French opera-books, into pantomime English!—When, the other day, Gluck's 'Orphée' was revived at Paris,—some of the most absurd platitudes of the text by M. Molenes, translated from the original Italian of Calzabigi, were amended, to the great aid and cherishing of the singers,—but Gluck's Ghost has not walked, to strike terror into those who dared the deed. One word more: the angry people who denounce every idea of rectification overlook the simplest of truths—that the originally impure text is not destroyed by the amended one. Those who will drink muddy in place of clear water may still do so at their preference. What has been said formerly, in regard to the music of Bach, whether glossed by Mendelssohn, by Herren Molique and Moscheles, or M. Gounod,—applies to this case yet more strongly,—that which is original, thanks to print, remains.—No one need sing any amended words, who prefers the original vulgarities. The last remain, as remains also the great music.

MISCELLANEA

Ecclesiastical Statistics of Prussia.—During the nine years from 1849-58, churches and clergymen in the Evangelical and in the Roman Catholic churches of Prussia have increased in the following proportions. Not including the dissenters, and exclusive of the little Principality of Hohenzollern and the Jähde-district, the Evangelical population numbered, in 1849, 10,006,798 souls, who congregated in 5,208 mother-churches, 2,956 filial-churches, and 806 other buildings, devoted to divine service; on the whole, 8,976 places of worship. Divine service was held by 6,139 ordained clergymen. Up to the year 1858 the number of places of worship had increased by 330; and the number of ministers of the church by 281; this increase, however, stands in no proportion with the growth of the Evangelical population, which, during the indicated period, had augmented from every 1,000 to 1,084. In the Roman Catholic church, the number of places for Divine worship had also grown by 320 during the same time, and the number of the clergy by 561; the increase of the Catholic population, however, was not the same as that of the Protestant: it grew only from every 1,000 to 1,078. In the year 1849, there was one church to every 1,114 souls, in the Protestant provinces, and one clergyman to every 1,628 souls; while with the Catholics, there was one church to every 840 souls, and one priest to every 1,082 souls. In the year 1858, there was one church for 1,164 Evangelical inhabitants, and one clergyman for 1,689; with the Catholics, in 1858, there was one church for every 867 persons, and for every 1,065 souls one priest.

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